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A Thing Worth Doing is Worth Doing Well.

This is an old saying. It is none the worse for that; all the better, indeed, when one comes to advertise to the drug-trade. Then it is best to put the advertisements in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Why? Because it covers the largest field. At home the great majority of retailers, wholesalers, or importers connected with the trade get it. They are men who buy, and who get the C. & D. because it pays them to read it from cover to cover. Abroad, especially in the British Colonies, the same is true in a superlative degree. For example, in Australia our interests are so valuable that we have a resident staff there, with headquarters in Melbourne, Vic. (offices also in Sydney and Adelaide), and seven pharmaceutical organisations in South Africa get the C. & D. for all their members. It is clear, therefore, that those who desire to advertise in English to the drug-trade can do it most effectively in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

THE SUMMER ISSUE

is to be published on July 30, and it will be a good occasion for continuing as well as commencing. Please write to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., for particulars of that issue.

Summary.

THERE is a proposal to print a Spanish edition of the U.S.P. (p. 81).

THE ALKALI REPORT for 1903 is an interesting document, and shows a new departure (p. 93).

THE MANSFIELD CORONER wants a more stringent check on the sale of poisons to the public (p. 78).

THE METALLIC RADIAL is discussed by Dr. Dobbin this week, as well as compound radica's (p. 76).

BRITISH EXPORT AND IMPORT TRADE in June was good. We fully epitomise the official statistics in an article on p. 90.

A CAIRO CHEMIST dispensed strychnine for santonin, by which a child died. He is now charged with manslaughter (p. 82).

THE Irish Pharmaceutical Council have decided to adopt the English method of voting for the election of members (p. 83).

THE GYTTICAN OIL COMPANY's affairs were freely mentioned during the bankruptcy examination of Miss Capon, reported on p. 85.

THE OPTICAL CONVENTION is to be held in London next year, and an Exhibition is to be formed in connection with it (p. 77).

MESSRS. PICKEN BROTHERS (LIMITED), have recovered 50% damages from a firm who supplied them with cream-of-tartar containing lead (p. 84).

A GOLF TOURNAMENT is one of the attractions offered for the B.P.C. meeting at Sheffield, with a 10l. challenge cup and gold memento (p. 78).

NEW ZEALAND is in a prosperous condition. The dominant note of the latest official statistics is continued prosperity, especially as regards exports (p. 91).

ARSENICAL GLYCERIN appears to be rather common in Manchester, and Mr. Charles Estcourt, the public analyst, has traced its source and notified the manufacturers (p. 77).

MR. HAROLD WYATT, SEN., formerly in business at Bootle, where he had a high reputation as a pharmacist and public man, died last Sunday (p. 94).

FOR SELLING UNSTAMPED "Ex-Rhu adjustors" and "Ex-Rhu Foot-drafts" a Glasgow company have been fined 10l. under the Medicine-stamp Act, 1812. The case is reported on p. 84.

THE Russian Government is much more liberal to its Army dispensers than our Government was. Particulars which we give on p. 82 show that the pay is 20l. a month upwards.

THE PHARMACY BILL has been dropped in the House of Commons by Mr. Lough, its sponsor (p. 95). "Xrayser" bewails that there is to be no fight about this legislation in Parliament this Session (p. 89).

MR. SOMERVILLE, an Edinburgh chemist, has succeeded in an action for damages against the makers of Haskell's golf-balls, who took an order from him, and afterwards declined to execute most of it (p. 84).

THE Imperial Cancer-research Fund Committee has made a good start in its work by sifting away much error which encumbered the subject. What is wanted to arrest the growth is a means to prevent cell-conjugation (p. 77).

THE TAX ON TINCTURES at the Cape has created considerable discussion between retailers and wholesalers in the Colony, and the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony has addressed a long letter to the Treasurer on the subject (p. 80).

THE Edinburgh Major and Minor examination results were issued this week. We print the names of the successful candidates on p. 94. When going to press we were officially informed that the London examination results are not out.

COLONEL SADLER has given notice of an amendment on the Finance Bill *re* tax-free spirit, and it is expected that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will make it the occasion of an important notice. This and other spirit matters are reported on p. 95.

THE MARKET in drugs and chemicals has been extremely flat during the week. The hot weather and holidaying probably have a good deal to do with it. Refined camphor of German manufacture has advanced 2½d. per lb. Peppermint oil, shellac, and cardamoms have a firmer tone (p. 100).

CONTINUING our remarks on Sheffield pharmacy, anticipatory of the British Pharmaceutical Conference meeting: there, we print further particulars about the individual and company pharmacies, the local medical charities, and professional chemists. Fourteen engravings of pharmacies and other buildings and sixteen portraits illustrate the text (p. 104).

Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOEBIN, PH.D.

Salts, and the Ionisation Theory.

JUST as an acid radical may be either elementary or compound, so also the other part of a salt may be either simple or compound. Thus far, it has been assumed to consist of metal, and therefore to be simple. Certain substances, however, have long been known (*e.g.*, *sal ammoniac*), and many others are known now, which possess the character of salts and yet have no metal entering into their composition. It is found that these compounds are strictly analogous to metallic salts as regards their composition, except that, in place of metal, they contain a complex group which, as a rule, is unstable by itself and cannot be isolated. The name **metallic radical** is applied to such a group, and also quite generally to anything which plays the part of metal in a salt, whether it be metal itself or a compound radical. The best-known examples of salts containing a compound metallic radical are the ammonium salts, which are compounds of acid radicals with the metallic radical ammonium, NH_4 ; in many respects the ammonium salts exhibit the closest resemblance to the potassium salts.

It is evident, from what has already been stated, that salts may possess the simplest composition possible for a compound, or may be of varying degrees of complexity, some being exceedingly complex indeed. The simplest salts are those typified by sodium chloride, NaCl , in which both metallic radical and acid radical are elementary; as examples of a more complex type we may take ammonium chloride, NH_4Cl , and sodium nitrate, NaNO_3 , in each of which one radical is compound; ammonium nitrate, NH_4NO_3 , is a comparatively simple example of the most complex class, in which both radicals are compound.

The composition of compound radicals is exceedingly varied: in the majority of compound acid radicals oxygen is an important constituent, in others it is entirely absent; nitrogen is one of the commonest constituents of compound metallic radicals, carbon and hydrogen being frequently associated with it. However, the fact that in such a salt as ammonium nitrate, nitrogen is a constituent of both radicals, indicates clearly enough that there is no hard-and-fast distinction to be drawn between the various elements as regards capacity for the formation of metallic radicals or of acid radicals. Many metals themselves can form part of acid radicals, as shown by the position of manganese in potassium permanganate, KMnO_4 , where the metallic radical is K and the acid radical MnO_4 . In ammonium bichromate, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$, the metallic radical is ammonium and the acid radical Cr_2O_7 ; in chromic nitrate, $\text{Cr}(\text{NO}_3)_3$, the positions of chromium and nitrogen are reversed, the latter being now a constituent of the acid radical, and the former constituting the simple metallic radical. It is to be noted, however, that although a typical metal may enter into the composition both of metallic radicals and of acid radicals, it always constitutes the metallic radical in the case of a salt formed by its union with one other element only; while a typical non-metallic element, if it forms a salt by union with one single element always constitutes the acid radical of such a salt.

The necessity of clearly distinguishing between metal and metallic radical is further accentuated by the fact that many metals when combined with acid radicals give rise to more than one set of salts. Thus, there are two distinct sets of "iron salts"—ferrous and ferric. In each of these two sets of salts the metallic radical is simple, consisting of iron only, yet the one, as a metallic radical, is essentially distinct from the other; the salts which contain them united to the same acid radical have quite different properties. Analogous cases are known among acid radicals. The formula for potassium manganate is K_2MnO_4 , and that for potassium permanganate is KMnO_4 ; the two acid radicals have the same chemical composition, but are essentially distinct, and their salts are widely different in appearance and properties.

In view of the wide diversity in composition exhibited by salts, as indicated above, it might almost be supposed that any chemical compound whatever could be included

in the term, the compound being looked upon as composed of two parts only, one of which might represent the metallic radical, and the other the acid radical. Such, however, is not the case; for, in order that a compound may be classed as a salt, it is necessary that the properties of the compound, especially those exhibited in solution, should be divisible into two groups, those of one group being referable to the metallic radical, and those of the other to the acid radical. In other words, all those salts which have a metallic radical in common behave similarly to one another under certain conditions, and those which have an acid radical in common also behave similarly to one another under certain conditions. It is therefore possible to speak of the reactions of a particular metallic radical, or of a particular acid radical; and the reactions of a salt are, in general, those of its metallic radical *plus* those of its acid radical—not a special set of reactions peculiar to itself as a single substance.

Within recent years there has been propounded and elaborated a theory which offers an ingenious, and so far satisfactory, explanation of the peculiarities exhibited by salts. It is really a theory as to the nature of salts in solution, especially in aqueous solution; for it is only in aqueous solution that the peculiarities of salts are strongly marked. Before proceeding to give a short general statement of this theory and an account of some of its applications (which it is the main purpose of this series of papers to present in a simple form), it is advisable to look more fully at the general nature of the reactions into which salts most readily enter. This will be done in the next article.

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Manchester promises to send a good contingent to the British Pharmaceutical Conference meeting at Sheffield.

A motor-tricycle belonging to Mr. Frederick Craven, chemist and druggist, Pontefract, caught fire when being ridden last week, and was destroyed.

The Carlisle analyst reports that samples of tartaric acid and cream of tartar taken were pure, with the exception of one lot of cream of tartar.

The request of the London Chemists' Association for a room in the Willesden Public Offices to hold a meeting in on July 21 has been declined.

Alderman T. H. Idris, J.P. (Mayor of St. Pancras) was one of the witnesses in favour of the London Council Steam Boat Bill, which has just been passed by the House of Lords Committee.

The annual meetings of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association and of the shareholders of the Chemists' Defence Association (Limited) are to be held on Thursday, July 28.

Yarmouth Town Council on Tuesday considered the question of the use of boric acid as a food preservative, following on Camberwell lines, and resolved to write to the Local Government Board about the matter.

A memorial of the late Sir George Gabriel Stokes, which has been erected in the north aisle of the choir of Westminster Abbey, was unveiled on July 7 by the Duke of Devonshire, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

Among the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act at Salford last quarter were one each of cream of tartar and tartaric acid which contained traces of lead. A sample of camphorated oil was deficient in camphor, and was made with mineral oil.

The annual excursion of the Wolverhampton Chemists' Association is to take place on July 21. Particulars were given in this column last week. Tickets (3s. 6d. each) are to be had from Mr. J. H. Coleman, 7 Worcester Street, Wolverhampton.

At the Chester-le-Street Petty Sessions on July 6 Charles Graham and Edward Emmanuel, of London, were sentenced to three months' hard labour for obtaining money from Mr. John Low, chemist and druggist, Chester-le-Street, by "ringing the changes."

Chas. Saunders, described as a chemist, was at the West Kent Quarter Sessions on July 7 sentenced to two months' hard labour for obtaining money by false pretences from medical men in connection with the so-called "Medical Accessory Company."

Whilst a motor wagon was loading at St. Ives (Cornwall) on Saturday, July 9, it started and ran down the hill and crashed into the shop of Mr. N. T. Ashton, chemist and druggist, completely smashing in one of the windows and destroying goods, including cameras.

At Newcastle Assizes on July 8 William H. Robson (22), a labourer, was sentenced to six months' hard labour for unlawfully wounding Elizabeth Hutchinson (20), employed at Messrs. Wilkinson & Simpson's, manufacturing chemists. He had drawn a razor across the girl's throat.

The Willesden Urban District Council have considered a letter from the local coroner reporting a case of suicide by the taking of crude carbolic acid alleged to have been supplied by municipal workmen, and resolved to impress upon the Council's employés that no carbolated creosote must be supplied by them to any person.

A chemist named Wm. Bardsley, formerly in business in Manchester, was on July 12 sent to prison for four months with hard labour by the City Justices for living wholly or in part on the iminoral earnings of a widow named Laura Billings, whom he had treated during the last six months with great heartlessness and brutality. [There is no Bardsley on the register of chemists and druggists.—Ed.]

The chemists' river-trip on Sunday, July 17, starts at 10.5 from Paddington, where saloon carriages for Henley are to be waiting. The steam-launch *England* leaves Henley at 11 A.M., and luncheon will be served at Bona's Hotel, Caversham. Then the river-trip will be continued to Goring, tea being served on board. The saloons will be waiting at Goring to start home at 7.50. Mr. C. S. Present, Hon. Secretary, informs us that he has a few tickets still to dispose of. They are 15s. each.

Last week thirty delegates of the Syndicat de l'Epicierie française, who have been attending the Grocers' Federation meeting at Bradford, visited Newcastle-on-Tyne, where Mr. George Weddell, managing director of Cerebos (Limited), met them and conducted them over the Cerebos works, afterwards entertaining them to dinner at Tilley's Restaurant. After dinner Mr. Weddell, speaking in French, gave the party a hearty welcome to Newcastle. Various other speeches in French were also given, including the health of Miss Weddell, proposed by M. Mazand, secrétaire général du Syndicat, who saluted his fair hostess and "toutes les dames et les demoiselles de l'Angleterre."

Imperial Cancer-research Fund.

The Prince of Wales presided at a meeting of the General Committee of this Fund held at Marlborough House on July 8, when the annual report was submitted. The King, as patron of the Fund, has been pleased to give permission that it shall henceforth be described as "Imperial." In summarising the report the "Times" says the first duty of the Executive Committee and the superintendent was to sift out from accumulated records on cancer a small amount of fact from an enormous quantity of fiction, as a preliminary to submitting the former to careful and scientific study. The most important result so far obtained is that cancer seems to be universally prevalent throughout the whole of the vertebrate series of animals; and that, in the lower animals, it is much more common than had been supposed. All hypotheses concerning its prevalence among mankind which have been based upon differences of dietary, of locality, or of occupation, must be laid aside, except in so far that the seat of its first appearance may be determined by local irritation. The alleged immunity of certain races of men has not been confirmed, and the supposed rarity of the disease in Ireland is shown to be a fiction. Among the facts established is that cancer can be successfully transplanted from any animal into another animal of the same species, but not into an animal of a different species. It is so far definitely parasitical in its character; and it is suggested that the means of arresting it may probably be found in the employment of some method by which the cell conjugation occurring in its mass may be prevented. The evidence so far obtained does not

confirm the popular belief in the increasing frequency of cancer.

The Optical Convention.

A meeting of the General Committee appointed on April 26 to organise an optical convention to be held in London took place in the rooms of the Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, on July 11, Dr. R. T. Glazebrook, F.R.S. (President of the Optical Society), in the chair. The chief business was the appointment of an Executive Committee and officers. It was resolved that the committee should consist of not more than eighteen members who were duly elected. The following were elected Hon. Vice-Presidents: Lord Crawford, Lord Rosse, Lord Kelvin, Lord Rayleigh, Lord Blythwood, Sir William Abney, the Hon. Alban Gibbs, Mr. W. H. M. Christie, Mr. T. R. Dallmeyer, Mr. J. Stuart, Sir Howard Grubb, and Dr. Glazebrook. One of the Hon. Vice-Presidents will be asked to take the position of President of the Convention. It was resolved that Mr. W. H. E. Thornthwaite should be asked to act as Treasurer, and failing him Mr. W. F. Stanley. The Chairman said that it is proposed to hold in conjunction with the Convention an exhibition of optical goods. It is hoped that the exhibition will be representative of the British optical trade as a whole, and one in which all firms will co-operate as far as possible. Some discussion ensued with regard to the date, which one member of the committee suggested might be in April or May of next year, but the matter was eventually referred to the Executive Committee.

A Bit for Entomologists.

There was a strong odour of musk in our editorial offices last Friday. It proceeded from a 7 lb. tin of fine musk pods which Mr. J. F. Child had brought into the sanctum. He had been weighing the pods, when he found on the scale-pan a "creepy-crawly" thing, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length, which seemed to be provided with means of locomotion on dorsal and ventral sides. "Is it a musk-deer louse?" he asked. "Pity the deer if it is," was the reply. "Where did you get the musk?" we asked. "From Shanghai." "Straight to London? We want to locate the thing, if it is new." "Well, it came *via* France, but the contents were not disturbed *en route*. The little creature came from Shanghai." With this assurance we sent the insect to the Natural History Museum, and this is the report that came back:

The specimen is the larva of a small variety of the common house-fly, and its entomological name is *Homotomomyia canicularis*. The fly deposits its eggs on any putrescent matter to which it is attracted by the smell, and is, consequently, not peculiar to musk. Its habitat is Europe, but it has been reported as far East as the Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal.

If there is any distinction in locating this house-fly further East than has hitherto been done, Mr. Child may set this alongside his discovery of Nansen in Franz Josef Land. The specimen has been added to the collection in the Natural History Museum at South Kensington.

Arsenic in Glycerin.

Mr. Estcourt, the Manchester Public Analyst, in his report for the quarter which ended on June 30 states that he has, *inter alia*, examined the following samples: White pepper (12), ground ginger (6), cream of tartar (3), baking powder (3), quinine wine (2), flowers of sulphur (2), tartaric acid (2), camphorated oil (1), and carbonate of soda (1). All were genuine. Of 50 samples of glycerin examined, 20 were genuine, 5 of the 20 showing no trace, of arsenic, 13 less than $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. of arsenious acid per lb., and 4 contained $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. The remaining 10 contained more than $\frac{1}{100}$ gr., and were reported "adulterated." Mr. Estcourt adds:

Regarding glycerin, the Royal Commission on Arsenical Poisoning in their final report give their opinion that glycerin "may contain considerable amounts of arsenic, derived mainly from the hydrochloric acid used in the manufacture of the crude product. For pharmaceutical or food products the arsenic *can be removed* from the glycerin. —Glycerin is sometimes employed in the manufacture of cakes. A few meat extracts contain a large proportion of glycerin, and it is also used in some kinds of confectionery."

The Commission also state: "No substance should be used as an ingredient of food which contains a larger proportion of arsenic than $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. per lb., or in the case of solutions $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. per gal.

As will be seen in my report, 10 samples out of 32 samples of glycerin purchased in the various districts of the city contained quantities of arsenic in excess of the limits laid down by the Commission—two of these samples containing very large quantities.

Inquiries made from the vendors (chemists and grocers) showed that although eight firms of manufacturers were connected with the samples purchased, only one produced and sold glycerin containing prohibited quantities of arsenic. The products of the other makers contained no arsenic, or only traces.

The manufacturer has been communicated with, and steps will shortly be taken to ascertain whether, as was suggested, all the incriminated glycerin has been withdrawn from sale.

Thames Valley Chemists' Association.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year: President, Mr. C. J. Palmer (Twickenham); Vice-Presidents, Mr. Alfred Higgs, J.P. (Kingston) and Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock (Hounslow); Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. Parrott (Richmond); Auditor, Mr. H. F. Peake (Twickenham); Committee, Messrs. F. J. Bowen (Merton), H. S. Clement (Hampton Hill), W. E. Gould (Teddington), E. S. Neathercoat (Weybridge), C. J. G. Bunker (Twickenham), T. Evans (Putney), and W. H. P. Kent (Molesey); Hon. Secretary, Mr. Fredk. Harvey (Surbiton). The business session will be resumed early in October.

Sheffield Notes.

Arrangements are in hand for a private meeting of principals of schools of pharmacy to be held in this city during the Conference week.

At the annual general meeting of the Sheffield Photographic Society, held last week, Mr. J. Gilbert Jackson, chemist and druggist, was appointed reporter for the year.

Mr. J. F. Eardley, Ph.C., a member of the British Pharmaceutical Conference Local Committee, has arranged that visitors to the Conference next month wishing to play golf shall be made honorary members of the Hallamshire Golf Club, which has its headquarters about three miles from the centre of the town, where there is a good eighteen-hole course with a comfortable club-house. Providing there is a good entry for the suggested tournament, a member of the Conference has generously offered a 10/- challenge cup to be played for under handicap, the winner (who will also receive a gold memento) to hold it for one year. Mr. Eardley, whose address is 265 Glossop Road, Sheffield, will be pleased to hear as early as possible from those wishing to play, so that the necessary arrangements can be made.

The Porcherine Trade-mark.

At the Thames Police Court on July 13, Alfred White, 14 The Oval, Hackney Road, was committed for trial on a charge of selling a liquid called "Porcherine," to which a forged trade-mark was falsely applied. It was alleged that the prisoner, trading as "Alfred Jackson," had sent out circulars offering "Porcherine," which is the trade-mark applied to a sweetening-liquid invented by Dr. Porchère, a French gentleman, and owned by the Porcherine Company (Limited). The liquid which the prisoner sent out bore no resemblance to porcherine.

Dividends on Protected Articles.

The Halifax Grocers' Association, at their monthly meeting on Tuesday, July 12, considered once more the question of protected proprietary articles being supplied to Co-operative Societies without a stipulation that no "divi" should be allowed on the minimum price. Grape Nuts was the article which gave rise to the remarks, and it was eventually decided to communicate with the Grocers' Federation, and with the Proprietary Articles Committee, and see if something could be done in the matter.

Birmingham Notes.

Alderman Bird, as Chairman of the Coventry Education Committee, has invited Sir Oliver Lodge to join them in a memorial to the Government in the matter of higher education schools for that city.

Members of the local association will be pleased to learn that a son of a former President (Mr. F. J. Gibson, of Wolverhampton) has been successful in gaining a scholarship into King Edward's Grammar School. He scored heavily in the somewhat keen contest.

Amongst the many needs of the inhabitants of

"Hungry Harborne," according to a writer to the Press, is a branch dispensary. As these militate against the medical and pharmaceutical professions it will be interesting to note which way popular favour goes. It may be stated that Mr. Bellamy, who formerly was a member of the well-known Easy Row firm, does good and successful work amongst the poor of this suburb in the way of prescribing for simple ailments free of charge.

Shade Temperature 84° F.

Londoners have been suffering from this sort of thing for a week or so and are complaining. There may have been an increased demand for Trommer's malt-extract; if so, this is the reason:

A consulting chemist contributes the following prescription for a hot-weather drink, for the refreshing and invigorating effect of which he vouches from personal experience:

"Take one dessertspoonful of Trommer extract of malt, with the phosphates of quinine and iron, add to this half a pint of iced soda-water, and drink while effervescing."

"Another method in which this beverage may be prepared is by putting five tablespoonfuls of the above-named preparation into a five-pint gasogene. This forms a summer drink which is largely used in America."—*The Daily Express*.

A Dispenser's Remuneration.

The Hammersmith Guardians on Wednesday, July 13, adopted the Dispensary Committee's recommendation that the salary of the dispenser should be at the rate of 25s. per week. An amendment to raise the amount to 30s. was lost. It was further decided that the dispenser should be instructed, as part of his duties, to analyse once a week the milk supplied to the receiving home and the temporary infirmary.

Sport.

At the Southwell Grammar School sports, the 220 yds. old boys' race was won by R. Jackson, who is a chemists' assistant in Nottingham.

The Nottingham Chemists' Athletic Club succeeded in registering their second cricket win of the season on July 7, when they defeated St. John's by three wickets. The principal Chemists' scores were R. Henstock, 29, and H. C. Prince, 53.

The Week's Poisonings.

The deaths from poisoning reported during the week number thirteen, only three of which were misadventures. Hydrochloric acid—the unscheduled successor to carbolic acid—was responsible for two suicides, one being Edward Henry Stone, a steward at the United Universities Club, and the other Hettie Knight, a domestic servant at Waddon.—John Read (76), a Birkdale labourer, applied nitric acid to a wart on his thumb; blood-poisoning set in, and the arm was amputated, but death supervened. At Mansfield an inquest was held, on July 6, on the body of Ellen Rollington, the wife of a gasfitter, and from the evidence it appeared that deceased had taken an overdose of laudanum to induce sleep. The Coroner (Mr. D. Whittingham), in summing up, said it was extraordinary that in this country people should be allowed to obtain laudanum and other poisonous preparations without check of any description. He (the Coroner) had long been of opinion that stringent regulations were required in connection with this matter. Laudanum should be one of the scheduled poisons only procurable by medical men or by persons properly authenticated.—A machine-ruler's wife, Emily Pauline North (57), at Cherry Orchard poisoned herself with oxalic acid.—Cyanide of potassium was taken by Samuel Bax (70), a Brighton watchmaker; while prussic-acid poisoning, was given as the cause of the death of Sergeant-Major George M. Burr (37), of the Royal Army Medical Corps, at Kingston Barracks. Burr had suffered from enteric fever and malaria while in South Africa, and frequently complained of pains in the head. He was found lying dead in the dispensary at the barracks, where he had been visiting a friend and had stayed over night. The poison-cupboard had been broken open, and on the counter was an empty prussic-acid bottle.—John Watkinson (60), an Army pensioner, committed suicide at Mexborough by taking carbolic acid.—Frank Graham, a farm labourer at Motherby, near Penrith, poisoned himself with strychnine (in the form of vermin-killer), which he had obtained from Mr. Francis Crowden, chemist and

druggist, Penrith, to poison rats.—The wife of an Islington watchmaker, named Harris, swallowed a fatal dose of an unnamed poison—probably cyanide of potassium; and Thomas Harris (65), a boiler-maker living at Millwall, took a fatal draught of a poisonous liniment for rheumatism, which he mistook for whisky.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

A Poison Charge.

The charge against Jane Matchett of administering tartar emetic to her brother-in-law was re-tried at Armagh Assizes this week (see *C. & D.*, March 12, page 411), and resulted in a verdict of guilty. Prisoner was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

The late Mr. Clay.

The death of Mr. Robert Keatinge Clay, who had been solicitor to the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland for many years, took place last week. Mr. Clay held the premier position as a legal authority on the Irish Pharmacy Acts, and his firm acted for the Pharmaceutical Society in all prosecutions under the Acts. The funeral, which took place at Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin, was very largely attended, the Pharmaceutical Society being represented by Mr. W. F. Wells, Vice-President, and Mr. A. T. Ferrell, Registrar.

Students' Reunion.

At Dublin, on July 11, an enjoyable reunion of pharmaceutical students connected with 67 Lower Mount Street was held in the Central Hotel, Dublin. The gathering, which took the form of a dinner, was organised by Professor C. R. C. Tichborne, M.C.P.S.I., and Mr. Patrick Kelly, M.C.P.S.I., presided. After dinner the usual toasts were honoured, and a pleasing programme of music and monologue was gone through. Professor Tichborne was enthusiastically encored for cello solos, his "Gavotte" being especially well rendered. Mr. Boyd contributed two mandoline selections, while among the vocalists were Messrs. Kelly, D. J. Nugent, Leachman, Kean, and Brophy. Mr. F. Dickinson ably presided at the piano.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Dundee Notes.

Mr. James H. Millar, chemist, Broughty Ferry, has returned from a trip to Canada.

The son of a druggist named Scott, residing at 23 Pitfour Street, was severely scalded with a kettle of boiling water one evening this week.

A £5 Job.

The "Linlithgowshire Gazette," the printers of which have printed the Linlithgow voters' roll for twenty years, is very indignant about the job being given to Spence's Printing Works for 5s. less than the old price (5l.). Mr. W. W. Spence, chemist and printer, sent in the estimate, and the gravamen of the "Gazette's" complaint is that he is a brother of Bailie Alexander Spence, chemist and druggist, a member of the Town Council, and proprietor of the premises occupied by Spence's Printing Works.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

The fourth botanical excursion of the summer session took place on Friday evening, July 8, when a company of twenty-two travelled to Inveresk by the 8.15 train from Waverley Station, under the leadership of Mr. W. B. Cowie. The stationmaster presented the party with specimens of very fine delphiniums and picotees from his garden. The plants gathered, other than those found in previous excursions, were *Linaria vulgaris*, *Convolvulus sepium*, *Malva sylvestris*, and at the famous junction, where the East Coast and Midland Railways diverge, there were found several alien vicias and medicagos, *Cerinthe minor*, and *Lepidium draba*. The excursion was most interesting and instructive. The company left Musselburgh by the 10.17 train to Edinburgh.

Chemist and Cabinet-maker.

Mr. James Vernon, cabinet-maker, Newton Stewart, the promoter of the Vernon Patent Horseshoe Company (Limited), has commenced an action in the Court of Session against Mr. James H. Campbell, analytical chemist, Glasgow, to have an agreement reduced. Vernon experimented in the works where Campbell was employed as a chemist to find a steel suitable for his horseshoe idea, and agreed to pay Campbell 500l. out of the first dividends of the Company for a secret process for manufacturing steel for the horseshoes, besides 250 1l. shares in the company. This agreement Vernon now seeks to reduce, Campbell in the meantime having taken action to recover the 500l.

A Reminiscence of 1868.

The death of the Hon. George Waldegrave Leslie, at Leslie House, Fifeshire, last week, recalls that gentleman's keen interest in the Pharmacy Bill which became the Act of 1868. At that time Mr. Waldegrave Leslie sat in the House of Commons as Liberal member for Hastings. He happened to be pretty frequently as a customer at Messrs. John Bell & Co.'s, and there the late Mr. Thomas Hyde Hills had several conversations with him about the Bill, which Mr. Waldegrave Leslie agreed to support. This he did in a quiet way, for although he did not speak upon it, he informed the writer many years ago that he acted as a sort of a whip in getting support for it; indeed, as he grew older Mr. Waldegrave Leslie almost took the credit of getting the Bill through the House of Commons. The deceased gentleman was one of the Waldegrave family, and on marrying the Countess of Rothes assumed the name of Leslie, and lived in Leslie House after her death. He attended the annual dinner of the Pharmaceutical Society in London a few years ago at the invitation of Mr. Walter Hills.

Personal.

Mr. Alexander Mason, formerly dispenser at the Nadi Hospital, Fiji, is now at home on a recruiting visit, having had a rather severe attack of fever. Mr. Mason has latterly acted as chemist in connection with a sugar-factory. Before going abroad he was on the staff of Messrs. H. C. Baildon & Son, Edinburgh.

Mr. Stewart M. McLeish, of Messrs. MacTavish & Co., chemists, Shanghai, accompanied by Mrs. McLeish and their daughters, are to spend the summer months at Dalwhinnie for the benefit of Mr. McLeish's health. He has retired from the active management of the business, which is at present under the charge of Mr. Donald Mennie, chemist and druggist, formerly of Golspie. Mr. McLeish has been nearly twenty-five years in China. He belongs to Uddingstone, and was apprenticed to a Glasgow chemist. He was with Messrs. Brown Brothers, of Glasgow, when he passed the Minor in 1878. Soon thereafter he went out to China, and became a partner with the late Mr. MacTavish fifteen years ago. He has been a leading member of the Scotch community there, and, as secretary and president of the Caledonian Society of Shanghai, has made it one of the largest confraternities of Scotchmen in the world. When he left two months ago he received a flattering address from the Society, whose presidency he was compelled to resign. It is Mr. McLeish's intention to return to China in about eighteen months.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

CHAIR OF PHYSICS.—The Chamber of Deputies on July 8 adopted unanimously the credit for the creation of a professorship of physics in the University of Paris. M. Curie, of radium fame, will be the first occupant of the new chair.

THE PHARMACIST AND ARMY SERVICE.—The proposed alteration in the period of compulsory military service for young Frenchmen naturally affects all classes, and the pharmacist is not, of course, exempt. Under present conditions men who have been educated above a certain standard, in which pharmacists are included, only serve one year in the Army, whereas now they will have to serve two years. Artisans are now kept under the colours

for three years, and they will remain only two years in the ranks, so that the measure is decidedly a socialistic one. An article appeared recently in one of the leading Paris newspapers in which the writer referred disdainfully to the fact that the cadets of a leading military college would have no privilege over an "apprentice pharmacist" in the matter of army service, and the writer has been severely called to task for his want of courtesy.

DISPENSING FOREIGN PRESCRIPTIONS.—M. G. Pégurier, of Nice, has recently written an article for the "Répertoire de Pharmacie," in which he has given some useful hints to French pharmacists on dispensing foreign prescriptions. In the first place he gives the very prudent piece of advice that a pharmacist's first duty is to make quite certain that he understands the prescription, otherwise he ought not to undertake to dispense it. The pharmacist should remember also that the patient generally knows what his medicine looks like, through having had it frequently dispensed, and would at once detect any difference in physical aspect. Two points are necessary for the proper dispensing of a foreign prescription—a knowledge of the language of the prescription and an acquaintance with the Pharmacopœia of the country. The prescriptions of civilised countries are divided into three types—French, English, and German—and the explanations regarding them are given clearly and intelligently.

South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

Note.—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF CAPE COLONY.

NATAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

TRANSVAAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

RHODESIA PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

NORTHERN DISTRICT CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

Cape Colony.

PLAGUE is still in evidence in different parts of South Africa, and deaths, chiefly among natives, continue to take place. Rats are reported from several centres as dying of plague.

MR. J. LAWRENCE BUELL, of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., is *en route* for this country *via* Egypt and the Continent. Mr. J. C. Boyd, of the same firm, has arrived at Cape Town from London.

TUBERCULOSIS AMONG NATIVES.—The Kimberley Board of Health reported on June 17 that out of seventy-two deaths among the coloured population in their district, nineteen were from tuberculosis.

THE OLD TALE.—Mr. J. Buchanan, a manufacturing confectioner at the Cape, in the course of his evidence before the Select Committee on Colonial Industries, said that his firm could not use Natal or Mauritius sugar owing to the expense, German sugar being cheaper.

NEW LICENCES.—The following have received licences to practise as chemists and druggists in Cape Colony: Herman Theodore Rautenbach and Charles Lapp. Mr. George Darell Maynard, F.R.C.S.E., formerly of Roche, Cornwall, has been registered as a medical practitioner.

THE TAX ON TINCTURES.—The members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony are by no means all of one mind on the spirit question and its bearings on imported tinctures. Non-manufacturing members of this organisation, headed by Messrs. George Darroll and North, want the old *ad valorem* rate to remain in force, while the manufacturing members, headed by the principals of Messrs. P. J. Petersen & Co. and Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co., want the spirit-duty—in other words, protection. The principal of the biggest South African concern, Messrs. Lennon (Limited), are silent on the point, but it is significant that after speaking on the stamp question on May 19 Mr. A. Walsh declined to attend a

subsequent deputation by the Society, of which he is not a member, when Mr. George Darroll declared himself dead against the duty going on. It seems that members of the Society considered it not quite fair that some of their manufacturing members should have waited on the Assistant Treasurer in their capacity as makers, so a deputation was hurriedly got up by retail members of the Society, and on May 20 they waited on the Government official. The manufacturing members take exception to this, since they are members, and complain that nothing was mentioned to them about the Society going to headquarters with their grievances on this duty question, otherwise, as members, they would have attended, though it is questionable whether they would have spoken or not, seeing that the Treasurer already had their views on the subject, but the proceedings would have interested them. In course of conversation with our correspondent one of the manufacturing members pointed out that he considered the letter mailed to the office of the Treasurer by no means correct so far as the figures given are concerned, notably the price of spirit given as 8s. per gal. for 62 o.p. on June 16, whereas the price delivered in Cape Town for 65 o.p. on that date was 5s. 1½d.; and other little differences were pointed out.

Orange River Colony.

MR. DARROLL, the South African representative of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., was on a business visit at Bloemfontein last month.

INFLUENZA is rather prevalent at present; excepting for this, the general health of the town is good, so much so that several of the doctors have gone to the coast for a short rest and holiday, among those away being Drs. Bidwell and Manning, of Bloemfontein.

THE ELECTION of a chemist representative to serve on the new Medical and Pharmacy Board took place on June 15, and resulted in the return of Mr. John Main. Four doctors also were elected by the medical practitioners of the Colony, the successful ones being Drs. Manning, Ramsbottom, and Kellner of Bloemfontein, and Dr. Gillespie of Winberg. The elections were keenly contested, and general satisfaction is expressed at the results.

Rhodesia.

THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY.—According to the "Rhodesia Herald" experts have recently expressed the opinion that in twenty years South Africa, with Rhodesia in the front rank, will command the supply of the entire English market. During the coming season over 2,000 acres will be placed under cultivation, which should give an output of about 2,000,000 lbs.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF CAPE COLONY.

A GENERAL MEETING of this Society was held in the Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Cape Town, on June 15, Mr. J. S. North (the President) in the chair. There were present, among others, Mr. George Darroll (member of the Colonial Pharmacy Board), Mr. E. W. Raven, Mr. J. Sowden, Mr. W. A. Strange, Dr. Froembling, Mr. James Jones, and Mr. J. C. Smith, and the Secretary.

The following gentlemen were elected members: Messrs. G. A. Deans, G. Hall, J. Marcus, D. Dale, and Lindsay.

THE SPIRIT QUESTION.

Mr. North spoke on this question, and wanted to ascertain how the chemist stood; whether he (the chemist) is a manufacturer or consumer; if a consumer, then he would be allowed a certain quantity of spirit free of Excise.

Mr. George Darroll quoted the regulations. He pointed out that it was distinctly stated that the Treasurer might give a rebate on spirit used in the manufacture of drugs and medicines.

Mr. North said that he had seen the Assistant-Treasurer and had asked to have the exact position placed before him. The Assistant-Treasurer suggested that the Society should submit their views to him in writing, when the Department would reply. A letter was then drafted in the following terms:

As requested at our interview with you on Monday last, June 13, we have pleasure in submitting our reasons, as

chemists and manufacturers, for being placed under Clause 4, Section 1, of Act 36 of 1904, *re* the use of duty-free spirits for the manufacture of tinctures, spirituous preparations, and various drugs and chemicals.

Hitherto it has been the practice in this Colony, in consequence of the high price of spirit of wine, to import our spirituous preparations from Europe, which have been admitted at the $\frac{7}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem* duty. This with the Customs duty of 15s. per gal., which it is proposed to impose, will increase the imported cost of the articles enormously; but, notwithstanding this, we find on calculation that unless we can use duty-free spirit in the manufacture of our tinctures, &c., there will be very little difference between the cost of the imported and the colonial manufactured article, and when we come to consider the immense amount of worry, cost of plant, &c., it will be found in many cases advantageous to import as hitherto. Take, for example, the manufacture of a simple tincture which will serve as a general instance. We find on calculation that it will cost us to make in the Colony 1 gal. of tincture of cardamoms 15s. 6d., which with labour, &c., at 2s. 6d. would equal 18s. Now, we can import the said article to Cape Town for 5s. 10d. per gal., which, with 15s. per gal. Customs duty, would equal 20s. 10d., a difference of only 2s. 8d., against which must be placed the worry of specially manufacturing the many small quantities of the various preparations, and which the ordinary chemist would gladly pay for, at the rate of 2s. 8d. per gal.

The above figures are based upon the present very low price of spirit of wine now current here, and we should especially emphasise that we do not expect these prices to rule for any length of time. The present price of rectified spirit of 62° o.p. is 8s. per gal. We have seen it 15s., and we fully expect that, owing to the increased demand that will arise, spirit will greatly advance in price, and instead of a difference of 2s. 8d. in favour of the colonial article, that the balance will be some shillings on the side of the imported article; which fact will immediately stop the colonial manufacture of tinctures, &c., thus defeating the object of the Excise and Customs regulations, which we take it to be intended to compel the use of "Colonial Spirits" as against "Imported."

Spirit of wine being one of the few articles of manufacture in the Colony, we consider that every encouragement should be given for the free use of this article for all purposes other than dietetic, and we humbly submit that, considering the present extremely high cost of living in this Colony, it would be of very great importance that the public should get such articles of absolute necessity, such as medicines, &c., at a less price than at an advance of between 400 and 500 per cent. above that which they have hitherto been charged.

We would also humbly suggest that if it is decided that chemists come under Clause 4, Section 1, there will be no necessity for the enforcement of Clause 5 in our case as applied to tinctures and other spirituous preparations in stock on July 1, quantities of which, being made from colonial spirit, would have to pay a duty, whereas the imported tinctures in stock at the same time would be duty-free, thus giving a distinct preference to the imported over the colonial article.

We find also some ambiguity in Clause 5, which states that "Any person in whose possession or control colonial spirits may be on July 1, 1904," &c.

On the face of it this would mean any person who had in his possession a bottle of colonial brandy on that day; but we presume this is not meant, as we think such a person would be called a "consumer"; and we find that the meaning of the word "consumer" is, among other things, "any person who uses spirits in the preparation of drugs, medicines, &c." If such is the case, chemists and other persons to whom spirits are sold for these purposes would be consumers, and would not be required to make any return under Clause 5, unless they came under Clause 4, Section 1. Is this so?

We also beg to enclose a cutting on this subject from an English paper which illustrates the importance of this matter.

OTHER BUSINESS.

Attention was drawn by one of the members to the fact that hairdressers were selling washes containing cantharides, a poison mentioned in the Act.

Mr. Darroll asked to have the notes of the deputation to the Government on May 20 recorded, but considered them neither full nor correct.

Mr. James Jones was elected a member of the Council, in the place of the late Mr. A. Marr, and the proceedings closed.

American Notes.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting is to be held in Kansas City on September 5 to 10. It is probable that many delegates will make St. Louis a stopping-place, World's Fair tickets giving them an advantage.

THE ALUMNI of the Pharmacy Department of the University of Minnesota presented the University recently with a fine life-size portrait in oil of Dean Wulling, who established the Department ten or twelve years ago, and has made it one of the leading pharmaceutical schools in the country.

N.A.R.D.—The annual meeting of the National Association of Retail Druggists will be held in St. Louis from October 10 to 14, and delegates will thus be given an opportunity of killing two birds with one stone—attending the convention and witnessing the great Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

DUTIABLE VINAIGRETTES.—A recent decision by the U.S. Treasury Department enacts that vinaigrette bottles, or "odour-flasks" made of, or decorated with, imitation precious metal, are dutiable at the rate of 60 per cent. *ad valorem*, under paragraph 434 of the Customs Tariff, as jewellery.

MORE AFFILIATION.—Following the step taken two or three months ago by the New York College of Pharmacy in allying itself with Columbia University, the Maryland College of Pharmacy has become affiliated with the University of Maryland. It will be the Department of Pharmacy of the University, and will move into the University buildings in the autumn.

THE GREAT JAPANESE BACTERIOLOGIST, Dr. Kitasato, of the University of Tokio, is to attend the International Congress of Arts and Sciences at St. Louis in August or September. To him belongs the credit of discovering both the bacillus of tetanus and that of the plague. It was Kitasato's work on tetanus-antitoxin that led Behring to the discovery of antidiphtheritic serum, the two men working conjointly at the time. Dr. Kitasato is director of three Imperial institutions in Japan.

U.S.P. IN SPANISH.—One or two of the Central American countries have requested the Board of Trustees of the Pharmacopoeial Convention to issue an edition of the forthcoming Pharmacopœia in Spanish. It seems that there is considerable prospect of the adoption of the book in a number of the Central and South American countries, while it would certainly be the official standard in the Spanish-speaking dependencies of the United States—namely, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

THE ILLINOIS BOARD OF PHARMACY has recently made an interesting change in the conduct of its examinations. Three days are now devoted to examining a given class of candidates: the first day exclusively to preliminary educational subjects, such as arithmetic, grammar, and the like; the second day to the regular written examination in pharmacy and allied subjects; and the third to an oral examination covering much the same topics, together with practical work in laboratory demonstration.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL has "of our own volition" retracted what it said about "Dr. Pierce's favourite prescription"—viz., that it contains tincture of digitalis, tincture of opium, and alcohol. The "Journal" acknowledges that it got the analysis from Dr. Samuel W. Abbot, Secretary to the State Board of Health of Massachusetts, whose authority was "Professor Hager, one of the foremost chemists in the world, and, for a long time, chemist to the German Government at Berlin." The analysis was twenty-five years old, but the "Journal" has had three others made by as many experienced chemists, and they prove that not a single one of the ingredients which Hager said were in the medicine is there. The "Journal's" innocence in this matter is equalled by its ignorance of the fact that Hager has been dead for years, and that his analyses of proprietary medicines were frequently mere guesses.

Colonial and Foreign News.

A FIRE IN EGYPT.—A Cairo contemporary reports that a fire broke out the other day at the Central Pharmacy at Tintah, and that considerable damage was done.

THE GERMAN PHARMACY in Yokohama, called the Normal Dispensary, will shortly open a branch in Kobe, Mayemachi 16, which will be entrusted to Herr Wilhelm Schmidt, formerly pharmacist to the Crown Prince of Persia in Tabriz.

RUSSIAN LADY PHARMACISTS.—The "Pharmatzevticheski Journal" says that at the recent examinations at the Odessa University for diplomas as pharmacy assistants, thirty women were successful. Most of the candidates were from the neighbourhood of the town.

A RUSSIAN CHEMIST'S FIRE.—The Warsaw "Dnevnik" reports the outbreak of fire in a local chemist's store, with 2,500*l.* damages. During the fire the crowd amused themselves by throwing stones at the firemen and the police, ten being wounded. The Cossacks had to be sent for, and they were met by a volley of stones, several of them being likewise wounded. Then the Cossacks fired a volley and the crowd scattered, leaving a few *hors de combat*.

ARGENTINE TARIFFS.—The Argentine "Boletin Oficial" recently contained the text of a Bill which has been submitted to the Argentine Legislature proposing alteration of the import-duty on zerba maté to a uniform rate of 3*cts.* per kilo. The duty is at present 4*cts.* per kilo. for prepared and 1*½cts.* per kilo. for unprepared zerba. The "Boletin" also contains the text of a Presidential decree appointing a Commission to revise the Customs regulations of the Republic. The Committee will consider, among other things, the simplification of Customs formalities, the encouragement of national coasting trade, facilities for export trade, improvement of transit trade and the systematisation of Customs fines.

PROPOSED CARBIDE-OF-CALCIUM SYNDICATE.—A scheme is being promoted with a view to the establishment of a new price-convention in the carbide-of-calcium industry. It is only three months since the international calcium-carbide syndicate was dissolved by the decision of the United Carbide-works Bureau of Nuremberg, owing to the unfavourable situation of the market and the fact that the agreements existing between the syndicate and firms outside of it had led to disadvantages which could not be overcome while the syndicate continued in existence. The syndicate, which was composed of German, Swiss, Austrian, and other works, came to an end at the beginning of April, and its termination has been followed by a steady decline in prices. This is attributed partly to the disorganisation which was brought about by the removal of organised control, and partly to the increased endeavours made by the Scandinavian carbide-of-calcium works to dispose of larger quantities in Germany. Efforts are now being made to form a new convention.

PHARMACY IN SWEDEN.—The number of apothecaries in Sweden, according to the United States Minister at Stockholm, is very small, and the number of apothecary shops is strictly limited by law. In all Sweden, with a population of over 5,000,000, there are less than 350 apothecary shops; and in Stockholm, numbering over 300,000 people, the number is only twenty-two, or an average of one shop to about 15,000 people. The apothecaries of Sweden are a very select and highly educated body of professional gentlemen, who consider themselves public officers and in some sense the guardians of the public health. It is the unanimous opinion among them that it is unprofessional and improper, as well as unlawful, to import or sell any patent medicine, secret remedy, or arcanum, and under existing laws and regulations and the construction placed upon them by the Swedish authorities the importation of patent medicines into Sweden, as well as their sale within the Kingdom, is absolutely prohibited. Any attempt at such importation or sale would be vigorously prosecuted, and would probably be followed by the punishment of the offender and the confiscation of the medicines. An attempt to change or modify laws and regulations in this regard would be, in the Minister's opinion, utterly futile.

SPIRIT IN POLAND.—The failure of the potato crop in Poland last year proved disastrous for the spirit distilleries, and large quantities of maize had to be imported from Bessarabia and the Caucasus to replace potatoes. The prices paid by the monopoly for spirit in 1903 were from 55 to 71 copecks per vedro (average 6*d.* per gal.), which was higher than usual. According to the Law of 1903, permission was granted for the use of denatured spirit free of Excise for industrial and technical purposes; but little advantage was taken of it, on account of the shortness of spirit and the low price paid by the monopoly (4*d.* per gal.) for spirit to be denatured, which did not encourage distillers to sell spirit to the monopoly for that purpose. Denatured spirit was sold by the monopoly only at Warsaw at 6*d.* per gal. The consumption of denatured spirit was small, as special permission to use it has to be obtained from the Ministry in each case, even for a single lamp. According to the Law of June 12, 1900, which was in force till the end of 1903, Poland was allowed to produce 22,500,000 gals. of spirit a year; but a new law, which came into force in January, 1904, does not now in any way restrict the production of spirit in Poland. The annual requirements of the monopoly have been fixed by the Ministry at 18,191,355 gals. for the period 1903-7, the monopoly taking this quantity at a fixed rate.

A CAIRO POISONING-CASE.—An inquest at the British Consular Court, Cairo, into the circumstances of the death of Nellie Griffith, aged eight years, has resulted in a charge of manslaughter against Umberto Nacamuli, who has a pharmacy in Opera Square, Cairo. The girl had not been well, and on June 4 her grandmother went to the pharmacy, where she explained the case to the assistant, who said he would give her a dose of santonin. This was administered to the child next day, and a quarter of an hour afterwards she was seized with cramp in the legs and violent pains in the abdomen. She died a few minutes after three doctors arrived. At the inquest on June 25 Professor W. A. Schmidt, Ph.D., legal chemical expert for the Egyptian Government, deposed to analysing the viscera of deceased, from which he isolated strychnine, but could not trace any santonin. He produced a phial containing between 3 and 5 mgms. of strychnine so isolated. This evidence and that of the medical witnesses being conclusive that death was due to strychnine-poisoning, the jury in their verdict stated "that there was gross negligence on the part of the dispensing chemist, Umberto Nacamuli, to whom the mistake of giving strychnine for santonin was due, and that the said Umberto Nacamuli is therefore guilty of manslaughter." The British consular authorities have decided to prosecute Nacamuli.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT is endeavouring to curtail as much as possible the expenses incurred by the war with Japan, especially those connected with the auxiliary services. Although the Imperial ukase of June 1 called out all those belonging to the Medical Staff of the Army throughout the Empire to be ready for service at any moment, no pharmacists have been called up to the present. The Government has discovered that dispensing can be executed just as well by nurses or privates of the Army Medical Corps, therefore pharmacists are superfluous. During the past few months some three thousand "field surgeons" have acted as pharmacists in the Far East. The military pharmacist in Russia holds officer's rank, a "field surgeon" that of a non-commissioned officer, and the latter "costs the Government daily 9*s.* less than a pharmacist," this means a saving of 40,500*l.* a month. The Medical Department of the Army has announced that civilian pharmacists will be accepted to fill vacancies in the depôts. The pay offered ranges from 242*l.* to 314*l.* Those sent to the Far East will be granted 3*s.* to 9*s.* a day extra from the day of leaving their homes until arriving at their destination, besides about 15*l.* to buy their outfit (which cannot be had at that price) and 57*l.* to 85*l.* to cover railway expenses as far as Harbin. The families of those sent to the front will receive a grant of "household-money" during their absence. The Government further offers pharmacists wishing to place their services at its disposal for use in the military hospitals of the place of their abode, from 11*l.* to 15*l.* a month. The Government has sanctioned an increase of 25 per cent. on the prescription-prices in the Amur district as long as the war lasts.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE Council met at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on Wednesday, July 6, at three o'clock. In the absence of the President, Mr. W. F. Wells (Vice-President) took the chair; and the other members present were Professor Tichborne, Dr. J. A. Walsh, Messrs. J. Smith (Treasurer), W. Vincent Johnston, George D. Beggs, Patrick Kelly, D. M. Watson, Thomas Batt, T. L. Moffitt, and George Brown.

THE LATE MR. W. K. CLAY.

Before the business of the agenda-paper was entered upon, Mr. BEGGS moved a vote of condolence with the family of the late Mr. Robert Keatinge Clay. There was, he said, no member present who did not know of the vast amount of valuable time and talents which Mr. Clay had employed in connection with the Society's prosecutions. (Hear, hear.) He had had their Acts of Parliament at his fingers' ends; and no man could have taken a greater interest in the working of the Society than he did. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Beggs) had had experience of Mr. Clay during the two or three years that he was in the chair; he had had to call on him frequently, and he always found him most ready and anxious and willing to help them in every possible way. He was therefore sure it would be the unanimous wish of the Council that a letter of condolence should be sent to Mr. Clay's family expressing the deep regret of the Council at his demise.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT said they had all heard with deep regret of the death of Mr. Clay. He had known him and his family for a great number of years—since he (Mr. Wells) was a little boy; and since Mr. Clay was appointed solicitor to the Society, fifteen or sixteen years ago, he had been brought very closely into touch with him in connection with the working of the Society. He remembered going to instruct Mr. Clay on some cases when that gentleman had no particular knowledge of the working of the Pharmacy Acts; but he speedily afterwards made himself thoroughly acquainted with them. Mr. Clay had extensive practice as a solicitor; and, considering the smallness of the Society's work in that direction, he devoted a marvellous amount of time and attention to it. (Hear, hear.) By his death they had lost a keen solicitor, a thorough business man, and a courteous gentleman. Those characteristics combined made Mr. Clay a man who could not but be admired. It was his privilege to know Mr. Clay in connection with other societies in which he was looked up to and respected, and which had heaped honours upon him. He (Mr. Wells) personally felt that he had lost a good friend. Mr. Clay was a gentleman who would go out of his way to do a good turn if he could; and he threw himself into the work of the Society in such a way that they would find it very difficult to get a solicitor who would apply himself to it in the noble-hearted manner that he did. He was a man who did not like to lose a case; and he certainly never advised the Council to undertake a prosecution if he did not think there was a good chance of securing a conviction. It was with great regret that he (Mr. Wells) found himself in the position of seconding the motion; but he took it that it was the desire of the Council to record in their books their regret at Mr. Clay's death, and, at the same time, to convey to his family the Council's deep sympathy with them in the great loss they had sustained.

The motion was passed unanimously, all the members of the Council standing up.

THE RECOGNISED SCHOOL LIST.

An application from the City of Galway Technical Institute, that their school, in which courses of practical chemistry are taught, should be placed on the Society's list of recognised schools, which had been considered and decided on at the last Council-meeting, came up again on a further letter from the Secretary of the Institute asking that it should be put on the same footing as schools in Cork, Dublin, and Belfast.

After some discussion it was resolved to adhere to the decision already arrived at not to add to the recognised list at present.

THE LATE PROSECUTIONS.

A letter from Mr. Joseph Donnelly, the Society's solicitor in Belfast, remitted 5*l.* 13*s.*, being costs and two-thirds of fines awarded against R. Hobson and S. E. Kee, after deducting 2*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, Mr. Donnelly's fees.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT said that Mr. Donnelly conducted his cases very ably, and his charges were most moderate. One of the two defendants (both druggists) had since given up business, and the other had got a cautionary lesson and had promised to take down from his window the words "prescriptions compounded." He hoped that these prosecutions would be a lesson to druggists to leave compounding alone.

The sheep-dip cases in Colooney, co. Sligo, were referred to. It will be remembered that these summonses, against two shopkeepers, were dismissed on the technical point that the analyst did not attend to prove his analyses. The Council now decided to ask the constabulary to issue fresh summonses against the parties, and to send a solicitor to conduct the prosecutions.

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

In response to a letter from the Conference inviting delegates, it was decided that the Vice-President, Mr. Beggs, and Mr. Watson should attend the Conference.

MODE OF ELECTION OF THE COUNCIL.

Mr. BEGGS moved the following resolution pursuant to notice:

That Regulation V. (annual meetings and election of Council) on page 59 of the Calendar, 1904, be rescinded, and that the following be substituted:

"The voter shall erase the names of those for whom he does not intend to vote; if more than seven names be left, the voting-paper will be void. The voting-paper must be transmitted under cover to the Registrar, so that it shall be received by him not later than eleven o'clock on the morning of the election, and shall be opened by or in the presence of the scrutineers.

"The voter must write his name and address on the outside of the envelope, or the voting-paper will be void.

"In case of an equality of votes the President or Chairman of annual meeting shall have a casting vote."

Mr. Beggs said this proposal to alter the regulations arose from the recommendation which was made at the last general meeting of the licentiates. There was some idea that the voting had become known, and that some of the members did not conform to the secrecy of the ballot; and to obviate any irregularity it was decided to make the change which he now proposed. The Council did not think that any irregularity had occurred, but in deference to the expressed opinion of the general meeting of the licentiates thought it was better to make the change. The new voting-paper would be in conformity with the English Society's voting-paper.

Mr. Brown seconded the resolution, which was unanimously passed.

NEW MEMBERS.

On the motion of Mr. KELLY, seconded by Mr. SMITH (Hon. Treasurer), Mr. L. W. Longmore, of the Pharmacy, Dromore, co. Down, and Mr. W. M. Bleakley, of the Medical Hall, Dundrum, co. Dublin, were elected members of the Society.

EXAMINER.

On the motion of Mr. SMITH, seconded by Professor TICHBORNE, Mr. D. S. Jardin, A.I.C., F.C.S., and member of the Society, was re-elected to conduct the pharmaceutical and general chemistry division of the Licence examination.

The Council then adjourned.

THE exports of quicksilver from the United States during 1903 amounted to 1,344,600 lbs., against 1,013,000 lbs. in 1902 and 844,000 lbs. in 1901.

THE "BIRMINGHAM MAIL," in an article on the "Folk-lore of Flowers," recalls many strange superstitions, and enumerates a list of remedies and the ailments they were intended to cure. Ivy-leaves were given for jaundice; dandelion for consumption, and daisy-roots soaked in milk were given to dogs to keep them small. Cowslip brought back the bloom of youth; pansy-juice laved on sleeping eyes made man and woman madly dote on the next living creature they saw.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Misrepresentation of a Medical Practice.—The case of *Wardleworth v. Lawson*, decided at the Lincolnshire Assizes on July 8 (by a special jury before Mr. Justice Bray), referred to the sale of a medical practice at Rippingale, in 1903, by the defendant, Dr. T. C. Lawson, Inkberrow, for 750*l.*, to Dr. Douglas Wardleworth. The plaintiff claimed damages for misrepresentation, defendant having stated that the practice was worth about 600*l.* a year. The defendant had bought the practice a short time before for 150*l.* The plaintiff bought the practice as an unopposed one, but he found this to be erroneous, and that the books showed higher fees and accounts than those actually paid. The jury awarded Dr. Wardleworth 125*l.* as damages.

"Quaker" as a Trade-mark.—Messrs. Ellis & Co., wine merchants, Richmond, Surrey, registered as a trade-mark (No. 250828) for fermented liquors the word "Quaker." Mr. Isaac Sharp, Secretary at the Central Offices of the Society of Friends, moved, before Mr. Justice Farwell, in the Chancery division of the High Court, to have the mark removed on the grounds that the same ought not to have been admitted to registration, having regard to the provisions of the statutes in that behalf, that it was not entitled to any protection in the court, and was scandalous and liable to deceive, and had, or purported to have, reference to the character and quality of the goods intended to be distinguished or distinguished thereby. Mr. Justice Farwell held that these objections are purely fanciful and sentimental. In dismissing the motion with costs he said that no injury can result to the Society of Friends through the use of the word in this manner ("Ellis's Oatmeal Stout, 'Quaker' brand"). Total abstinence is not one of the tenets of the society.

A Golf-ball Contract.—In the Court of Session on July 9 Lord Low gave judgment in the action at the instance of George Somerville, chemist, 18 Hope Park Terrace, Edinburgh, against the B. F. Goodrich Company, rubber-manufacturers, Ohio, U.S.A., for payment of 64*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* as damages for breach of contract, they having failed to supply him, as they agreed to do, with 365 dozens of "Haskell" golf-balls, of which they are the manufacturers. It appeared that a contract had been entered into between the parties under which the defenders were to supply the number of balls stated, as pursuer required them, at 20*s.* per dozen, but that on the regular dealers in golf balls complaining to the defenders about supplying the balls to the pursuer, who was not a regular dealer, the defenders wrote to him stating that they could only in future supply the balls at 24*s.* per dozen. They stated at the same time that they would be glad to supply him with balls for his personal use at the old price. Pursuer stated that through their failure to fulfil the contract he had lost the sum sued for. The defenders denied that they had broken their contract, and argued that they were entitled to bring it to an end, pursuer not having fulfilled the conditions as to the payment of the account. Lord Low held that there was a breach of contract on the part of the defenders, and he estimated the loss sustained by the pursuer at 4*s.* per dozen on the number not supplied, but he disallowed the claim for 2½ per cent. discount. He gave decree for 53*l.*

Medicine-stamp Act, 1812.

EX-RHU ADJUSTORS AND FOOT DRAFTS.

In the Justice of Peace Court, County Buildings, Glasgow, on July 12, Mrs. Jessie Mitchell, trading as the Ex-Rhu Foot Draft Company, Hope Street, Glasgow, was charged under Section 2 of this Act with two offences, viz. (1) having sold a packet of "Ex-Rhu Adjustors" and (2) a preparation termed "Ex-Rhu Foot Drafts;" each being a medicine within the meaning of the Act, and held out by the respondent as beneficial for the prevention, cure or relief of human ailments. Both articles were unstamped.

Mr. Wilson (of Gordon, Smith & Parker), who appeared on behalf of the respondent, tendered a plea of guilty, explaining that his client was not aware that any contravention of the Act was being made. Certain correspondence had passed between his client and the Board of Inland Revenue, who were asked to point out what articles were liable to stamp duty. The reply was not satisfactory, and his client continued the sale of her preparations as formerly. The Board were now, however, under the impression that the articles were medical appliances and

required to be stamped, which would be done in the future. He therefore begged the bench to inflict as small a fine as they possibly could.

Mr. Addis, solicitor from the Scotch Inland Revenue Solicitor's Department, Edinburgh, appeared for the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, Somerset House, and stated that the Inland Revenue Authorities in London were responsible for the prosecution, and that two postal purchases had been made as they could not get them personally. The defendant, by means of newspaper advertisements, one of which was handed to the Bench, had widely advertised the preparation, a plaster called "Ex-Rhu Foot Draft;" and also by the aid of handbills, circulars, &c., held it out as a certain cure for gouty and rheumatic ailments. To assist the cure, the defendant, by other printed matter, recommended certain pills termed "Ex-Rhu adjustors." Mr. Addis submitted that the defendant, having extensively advertised the preparations in question as medicines compounded from numerous valuable ingredients, and as remedies or cures for rheumatism and gout, could scarcely conceivably have acted in ignorance of the law requiring the articles to be stamped. As the Inland Revenue authorities had been put to considerable expense in connection with the matter, and as apparently a large amount of revenue had been lost, he submitted to the Magistrates whether the circumstances did not justify a considerable fine being imposed.

The Magistrates inflicted a fine of 10*l.*, to include costs, or ten days' imprisonment.

The fine was at once paid.

County Court Cases.

PLUMBIFEROUS CREAM OF TARTAR.

At Bow County Court on Friday, July 8, Judge Smyly gave judgment in the case of "*Picken v. Pantin*." This was an action by Messrs. Picken Brothers (Limited), of High Street, Leytonstone, to recover 50*l.* damages from Messrs. Pantin, drysalers and wholesale grocers, Upper Thames Street, consequent upon their supplying plaintiffs with cream of tartar which had contained lead, and for which they had been fined under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, with consequent loss of business to them. The hearing was reported in the *C. & D.*, June 25, page 1011. His Honour now decided for the plaintiffs, awarding 50*l.* as claimed, and costs. He said the real question he had to decide was whether or not the sample which was taken by the inspector was part of that parcel of cream of tartar which had been sold to the plaintiffs by defendants as merchantable. It had been proved to his satisfaction that the only cream of tartar supplied to the plaintiff's Leytonstone branch since February, 1903, was purchased from the defendants. After the plaintiffs were informed that the cream of tartar was impure another sample was taken from the 28 lb. parcel supplied by the defendants, and that, on being submitted to analysis, proved to be similar in every respect to that taken by the food inspector. Looking at all the facts of the case, it seemed to him that this impure cream of tartar came from the package supplied by the defendants. As to the defendant's case, it must be remembered that a sample of cream of tartar was taken from a barrel which, on analysis, proved to be very good, but the witness did not know exactly from which barrel he took it. He did not think that the defendants had proved conclusively that this sample came from the same barrel as the one from which the plaintiffs were supplied. The defendants had not put forward any evidence which would lead him to believe that there was any reasonable ground for saying that there was any break in the chain of evidence which had been put forward by the plaintiffs. He was sorry to have to give a verdict against the defendants, for they had acted perfectly honestly in the business. They had paid a good price for what they believed to be a good article, and the fact that they did not get it was one of those misfortunes which people had to put up with.

Mr. Neil Pearson (for the defendants) asked for a stay of execution, on the ground that the damages might be considered.

Mr. Davenport (for the plaintiffs) strongly opposed the application.

His Honour refused to grant the application, on the ground that he was of opinion that the plaintiffs had suffered "infinitely more" than to the extent of 50%. However, stay of execution could be obtained by paying the money into court, and if he were asked as to the amount of costs he would fix it at 20%.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re BURDER & WILKINSON, 27 Clement's Lane, E.C., Colonial Merchants.—The public examination was held on July 13, before Mr. Registrar Giffard, at the London Bankruptcy Court, of W. Cecil Burder and William Aplin Wilkinson, trading in partnership under the above style. The statement of affairs shows total liabilities 1,673*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* (unsecured 1,617*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*) and assets 199*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* Questioned by Mr. E. L. Hough, Senior Official Receiver, the debtor Burder said he commenced business in 1899, having previously acted as clerk to a firm of colonial merchants. The business was that of a commission agent and merchant dealing in chemicals. He started with a borrowed capital of 300*l.* or 400*l.*, and almost at the commencement lost 180*l.* over one transaction and 150*l.* by the failure of a customer. Those losses made him insolvent, and he had never been able to recover himself. Mr. Wilkinson joined him as a partner in February, 1903, and provided between 900*l.* and 1,000*l.* capital. Witness did not inform Mr. Wilkinson that he was joining in an insolvent business. The partnership trading resulted in a loss. The failure was due to bad debts (616*l.*), loss on the trading, and their heavy drawings. During the fifteen and a half months of the partnership witness drew 807*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, of which 150*l.* was expended for the business in travelling and entertaining customers; while Mr. Wilkinson drew 408*l.*, of which 85*l.* related to business expenses. Asked how he justified his heavy drawings, the witness said he had to keep his father for two years past. Since August, 1903, he had maintained a widowed sister and her two children, and his wife's ill-health had been a source of continual expense. The examination of both debtors was ordered to be concluded.

Re DAISY EDITH CAFON, lately carrying on business at 17 Farringdon Avenue, E.C., as the "Gyptican Oil Company."—The public examination of this debtor was held on July 13 at the London Bankruptcy Court before Mr. Registrar Giffard, the accounts showing unsecured debts 592*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, contingent liabilities 513*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* (not expected to rank), and assets of no present value. Questioned by Mr. E. L. Hough, Senior Official Receiver, the debtor stated that up to 1899 she was in the employ of the Charles A. Vogeler Company, the proprietors and manufacturers of St. Jacobs Oil. Witness was engaged in the advertising department at a salary of 150*l.* per annum. Whilst so employed she became acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Geddes, who were also employed by the company, the former holding the post of European manager. On the death of her mother in June, 1893, witness was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Geddes, and went to live with them as their daughter. They had made her an annual allowance for dress during the past three years, and she naturally felt under some obligations to them. In 1899 the Charles A. Vogeler Company executed a deed of assignment for the benefit of their creditors, and for a month or six weeks witness was employed by the trustee. She next assisted Mrs. Geddes to carry on business at 17 Farringdon Avenue as the Geddes Manufacturing Company. That was a curious combination of business; they sold proprietary medicines and horse-rugs, but the branches were kept quite distinct. Mrs. Geddes was the owner of the business. From October, 1901, to December, 1902, witness assisted Mr. Geddes, who was then manager for the St. Jacobs Oil Company (Limited), which had acquired the Vogeler rights to manufacture the oil. Her connection with that business terminated in consequence of quarrels between Mr. Geddes and the company, resulting in the withdrawal of Mr. and Mrs. Geddes. From December, 1902, to April, 1903, witness again assisted Mrs. Geddes in the business of the Geddes Manufacturing Company, but in the last-named month they (Mrs. Geddes and witness) commenced to manufacture the Gyptican Oil at 17 Farringdon Avenue under the style of the Gyptican Oil Company.

The Official Receiver: Is that preparation very much like the St. Jacobs Oil?

Mr. Trench (for the debtor) objected to that question on the ground that an action is pending, and that the debtor could not be expected to give expert evidence.

The Official Receiver waived the point, remarking that he thought he was questioning an expert. The debtor further stated that she was entitled to one-third of the profits of the business, and Mrs. Geddes was to have two-thirds, she

having provided capital which was raised by the sale of some St. Jacobs Oil Company shares belonging to Mr. Geddes. When the Gyptican oil was advertised the St. Jacobs Oil Company instituted proceedings against Mr. and Mrs. Geddes and witness to restrain Mr. Geddes from taking part in any business of the kind, and to restrain Mrs. Geddes and witness from employing him in any such business. On August 7, 1903, the Gyptican Oil Company (Limited) was formed to acquire the business for 6,000*l.*, payable as to 500*l.* in cash and 5,500*l.* in shares. The cash had not been paid by the company, and it had been arranged that shares should be taken in its stead. The idea of forming the limited company was to extend the business, and not to defeat the writs issued by the St. Jacobs Oil Company. Witness acted as a director, and was also bookkeeper and secretary at a weekly salary of 4*l.* 4*s.* She had deposited her shares as collateral security for a loan of 500*l.* advanced to Mr. Geddes on a bill of sale over his furniture. Witness only had three creditors—two in respect of advertisements, and one for law costs. The other creditors had agreed either to transfer their claims to the limited company or to accept shares in payment. In February, 1904, the Geddes Manufacturing Company (Limited) was formed to take over the patent-medicine and horse-rug businesses, and witness was appointed a director of that company. Her duties were not very onerous, nor had she received any remuneration. Her failure was due to liability as a partner in the business of the Gyptican Oil Company, out of which she got nothing, and into which she entered at the request of her benefactors. The business was still being carried on by the company. This was witness's first failure. The examination was ordered to be concluded. Appended is a list of the principal creditors:

<i>Unsecured.</i>		£	s.	d.
French & Co., Walbrook, E.C.	...	325	0	0
Newnes, George (Limited), Southampton Street, Strand	...	96	19	9
"Sheffield Telegraph" (Limited), Sheffield	...	170	3	4
<i>Contingent Liabilities.</i>				
Badoureaux & Sons, Poppin's Court, E.C.	...	14	2	1
"Family Herald," Henrietta Street, W.C.	...	10	0	0
"Lee Journal," Lewisham	...	10	17	4
"London Report," Throgmorton Street, E.C.	...	11	0	6
"Manchester Courier," Manchester	...	50	14	6
"Smart Set," 90 Fleet Street, E.C.	...	10	12	10
"Sphere," Great New Street, E.C.	...	52	10	0
"Sun," Tudor Street, E.C.	...	12	15	0
"Tatler," Great New Street, E.C.	...	183	5	3

These creditors are stated to have either accepted shares of the Gyptican Oil Company (Limited) in satisfaction of their claims, or signified their intention to transfer the debts to that company.

Re WILLIAM ALFRED COUCH (trading as W. A. Couston & Co.), Homœopathic Medicine Dealer, Percy Street, Hanley. The Official Receiver of the Newcastle-under-Lyme Bankruptcy Court reports that he has completed the realisation of this debtor's estate. The assets, after allowing for preferential claims and the costs, will yield a first and final dividend of 2*s.* 9*d.* in the pound.

Re BERNHARD WILHELM KUHN, 16 Rood Lane, E.C., Dry-salter and Dealer in Drugs; also trading as the "Chinosol Hygienic Company." The public examination of this debtor was held at the London Bankruptcy Court on July 8, before Mr. Registrar Brougham, the accounts showing gross liabilities 2,106*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* (unsecured 1,855*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*), and assets 800*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* (after deducting 51*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* for the preferential claims). Replying to Mr. G. W. Chapman, Official Receiver, the debtor stated that he had carried on business as a dry-salter and dealer in chemical goods for a good many years, and one previous failure was recorded against him. In 1891 he paid a composition of 10*s.* in the £ on liabilities of 2,384*l.*, by leave of the Court, and continued business as before. For eight years past he had traded in an antiseptic preparation under the style of the "Chinosol Hygienic Company," and it was to the expense of advertising and pushing that preparation that the present failure was largely due. That branch of the business had yielded a profit, but not sufficient to cover the expenses. Witness had produced accounts showing the yearly position as regarded chinosol, and it appeared that sufficient time had not elapsed to allow a profit to be made.

The Official Receiver: I should have thought eight years would have been a sufficiently long time.

Witness agreed with that view, and explained that the preparation was now well known in this country. The fact was that, contrary to his contract with his principals, the

preparation was imported to other dealers in this country. That was only conjecture on his part, as he could not produce evidence in support of his contention. He took action against his principals, claiming that they were supplying other agents in this country, but was unable to prove his case to the satisfaction of the Antwerp Court. A profit on the chinisol trading over and above the expenses of advertising, &c., was shown on two out of the eight years. The sales increased up to 1901, but then stopped at about the same amount, or, if anything, slightly declined. Witness had made a small profit during 1902 and 1903 on his general business, and in former years that trading brought him in 800*l.* a year. The last balance-sheet was prepared in March, 1901. Since then the books of account had not been regularly kept, for which reason the accountants had been unable to prepare a balance-sheet. Asked how long he had been insolvent, the debtor admitted that one of the largest debts had been owing since 1901, and he had not been able to pay it at any time. The examination was concluded.

The principal creditors are:

Unsecured.

	£	s.	d.
Anglo-American and Continental Pharmaceutical Company, Croydon	904	10	3
Brigonnnet père & fils & Gaubet, St.-Denis, Seine	79	6	3
"British and Colonial Druggist	9	8	0
"British Medical Journal"	15	15	0
Brooks, V., Day & Son, Ltd., London	11	16	6
"Chemist and Druggist"	22	5	0
"Climate"	9	14	7
Dubois, H., Paris	17	16	0
Finkler, Dr., & Co., Godramstein	65	12	9
Green, A. E., Clapham, S.W.	12	10	0
"Guy's Hospital Gazette"	25	2	6
Jackson, Frank, London, E.C.	30	0	0
Knoll & Co., Ludwigshafen	291	18	6
"Lancet"	28	2	0
"Local Government Journal"	16	8	6
Osborne, Garratt & Co., Soho	15	0	0
"Pharmaceutical Journal"	31	10	8
"Sanitary Record"	40	5	0
Siegle, Aug., London	75	7	6
Society of Apothecaries, Blackfriars	9	9	0
"Veterinary Record"	22	10	0
Wink, J. A., & Co., London	14	19	7

Fully secured.

Rouse, Rev. R. C. M. (Exors. of the late)	200	0	0
(Security, life policy valued at 255 <i>l.</i>)			

Preferential.

Rent	35	0	0
Income-tax and salary	16	8	7

Deed of Arrangement.

Woolston, Solomon, Dealer in Drugs, 192 Thwaite Gate and The Studio, Tram Terminus, Thwaite Gate, Leeds. Trustee, William N. Martin, 55 Market Street, Manchester, accountant. Dated, June 30; filed, July 5; secured creditors, 89*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; unsecured liabilities, 377*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; estimated net assets, 198*l.*

	£	s.	d.
Appleyard, G., Leeds	15	0	0
Consolidated Petroleum Oil Company, Newcastle-on-Tyne	13	0	0
Gibbs, D. & W. (Limited), London	11	0	0
Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds	75	0	0
Hammond, Jane, Nottingham	116	0	0
Holliday & Co., Leeds	13	0	0
James, —, Sheffield	10	0	0
Lofthouse & Salmer, Hull	10	0	0
Simcock, J. W., Leeds	22	0	0
Todd & Sons, Hull	15	0	0

Gazette.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDEE.

Flinn, Harry (carrying on business under the style of Flinn & Co.), Herne Bay, Kent, brewer and mineral-water manufacturer.

ADJUDICATION.

Elmes, Johnson, Wolverhampton, chemist.

New Companies.

TROUTBECK HYDROPATHIC CO. (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of a hydropathic establishment and sanatorium carried on by J. Bedford, L. Greenwood, R. Green, N. H. Walbank, and J. Tillotson, as the Troutbeck Hydropathic Establishment, Ilkley, Yorks, and to adopt an agreement with the said vendors. Registered office, Troutbeck Hydropathic Company (Limited), Crossbeck Road, Ilkley.

WHITAKER (LIMITED).—Capital 4,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of toilet-soap makers and perfumers carried on by H. R. Fielding and A. Lintott (as successors to "Whitaker, Limited," in liquidation) at 22 Silk Street, E.C., and to carry on the business of toilet-soap makers, perfumers, essential-oil merchants, raw-soap makers, flower-growers, French oil, pomade and extract makers, importers and exporters of all products and sundries made from perfume. The first directors are H. R. Fielding and A. Lintott. Qualification, 100*l.*; remuneration, as fixed by the company.

MANTELL SYNDICATE (LIMITED).—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire a secret process for the manufacture of artificial camphor, to adopt an agreement with L. Mantell, sen., and L. Mantell, jun., and to carry on the business of manufacturers of artificial camphor, dealers in camphor and chemical products, makers and sellers of and dealers in all chemicals, &c. The first subscribers are: L. Mantell, 28 Rylett Road, W., gentleman; M. Relph, 75 Finsbury Pavement, E.C., merchant; J. Darwen, 76 Finsbury Pavement, E.C., merchant; F. J. Schofield, 3 Topsfield Road, Crouch End, N., clerk; W. Douglas, 125, Helix Road, Brixton Hill, S.W., gentleman; A. J. Phelps, 40 Richmond Road, Stamford Hill, N., gentleman; and H. Barrett, 2-5, West Street, Finsbury Circus, E.C., solicitor. No initial public issue. The first directors are L. Mantell, sen., and J. Darwen. Registered office, 76 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

PEEBLES' AUXILIARY CO. (LIMITED).—Capital 15,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire from A. M. Peebles & Son (Limited) a piece of land at Rishton, Lancs., and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in paper and wood pulp, stainers, paper coaters and finishers, manufacturing chemists and druggists, &c. No initial public issue. The first directors are G. J. Maddick, H. M. Peebles, J. H. F. Walter, J.P., E. W. F. Hopewell, and H. Ingram.

A. G. BARR & CO. (LIMITED).—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 25,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. Objects: To take over and develop the business carried on by the trustees of the late A. G. Barr, under the name of "A. G. Barr & Co.," at Glasgow, and to carry on the business of aerated-water manufacturers, chemists, brewers, distillers, manufacturers of and dealers in syrups and essences, sugar and ice merchants, &c. The first directors are P. Reid, J. C. Allan, R. F. Barr, and W. S. Barr. Qualification 500*l.*. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, 470 Great Eastern Road, Glasgow.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR THE DISEASES OF THE SKIN (INCORPORATED).—Registered with 500 members, each liable for 1*l.* in the event of winding-up, being a re-incorporation under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1900, of a society known as the "St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin," registered under the Friendly Societies' Act, 1896. Objects: To take over the work hitherto carried on by the said Friendly Society at 49 Leicester Square, W.C., and at in-patients' department, 238 Uxbridge Road, W. The word "limited" is omitted from the title by licence of the Board of Trade. The control is vested in a board of management, the first members of which are Earl Chesterfield (President); G. A. Berkeley, 72 Belgrave Road, S.W.; C. W. Burnes, 14 Norroy Road, Putney, S.W.; F. H. Cheeswright, M.I.C.E., F.R.G.S., F.S.A., 4 Park View Terrace, Wimbledon Park Road, S.W.; Captain Coghlan, R.N., 16 St. James' Square, S.W.; M. Dockrell, M.A., M.D., M.O.Sc., 9 Cavendish Square, W.; J. A. Harrison, 29 Leicester Square, W.C.; Lord Poltimore, Poltimore Park, Exeter; C. G. Pym, M.P., 35 Cranley Gardens, S.W.; H. Spalding, F.R.I.B.A., 15 Queen Street, E.C.; B. Van Praagh, 2 Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W.; and Lord V. Vane-Tempest, 7 Grosvenor Place, S.W. (or such of them as shall consent to act). Registered office, 49 Leicester Square, W.C.

H.M. CONSUL AT CHINKIANG reports that amongst the miscellaneous foreign imports into that port during 1903 were the following: Looking-glasses (57,550), the spread of which is desirable, a goodly portion of the population of China never having seen their own faces: toilet-soap (14,840 dozen), an import influenced, perhaps, by that of mirrors; and patent medicines, which a Chinaman absorbs with some avidity when he has been educated up to that point.

Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

MR. G. F. SNOW, chemist and druggist, has acquired a business at 188 Acton Lane, Chiswick, W.

MR. A. S. GILBERT has purchased Mr. Chappell's business at 12 Dudley Road, Southall, Middlesex.

MESSRS. CRANSTON & Co., chemists, Hither Green, have opened a branch at 185 Torrington Road, Hither Green.

MESSRS. WOOLDRIDGE & GRISBROOK, chemists, Windsor, have closed their old-established business in High Street.

MR. JOHN FROST, chemist and druggist, late of Wednesbury, has purchased the business of Mr. Evan E. Jenkins, Monmouth.

MR. E. J. IRELAND, pharmaceutical chemist, 31 Market Place, Egremont, has disposed of his business to Mr. J. T. Wright, Musselburgh.

MR. RALPH PALMER, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business at Earl's Barton, formerly belonging to Mr. W. H. Coley, chemist and druggist.

MR. W. G. YEATES has purchased the business formerly belonging to Mr. H. O. Hedger, chemist and druggist, at 71 East Hill, Wandsworth, S.W.

THE executors of Mr. W. T. Warhurst, chemist and druggist, Liverpool and Bootle, will shortly open a new pharmacy at 407 Stanley Road, Bootle.

MR. J. H. L. BENNEY, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Mr. W. H. Solomon, chemist and druggist, at 40 Market Street, Falmouth.

MR. HERBERT TAYLOR, chemist and druggist, Rainhill, has disposed of his business there to Mr. W. F. Hill, and has opened a new pharmacy at Wootton, which Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders & Kemp (Limited) have fitted up handsomely.

DURING rebuilding operations Mr. Henry Peet, J.P., chemist and druggist, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, has had to take temporary premises a few doors away. Mr. Peet has just returned from a two months' tour in Canada and the United States.

MR. ALFRED GRIFFITHS, chemist and druggist, 60 Woodville Road, Cardiff, having purchased the business recently carried on by the late Mr. Isaac J. Thomas at 43 Commercial Street, Maesteg, has disposed of his Cardiff business to Mr. W. R. Williams, chemist and druggist, of Stacey Road, Cardiff.

MR. J. E. BUSH, chemist and druggist, of Melksham, has disposed of his pharmacy to Mr. E. J. Hughes, chemist and druggist, formerly with Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay, Mr. Bush retaining the dental practice with which his name is associated. He is actively identified with public work in Melksham, and has for some years been a member of the Urban District Council.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. POTTER & CLARKE, Artillery Lane, E.C., inform us that they will supply our subscribers with free sample packets of their "lime-juice and sulphur tablets" on application.

THE ODOL TUMBLER has recently been introduced by the Odol Chemical-works, 26 Southwark Bridge Road, S.E. It is a nice strong tumbler, with the characteristic Odol mark upon it, so that those who use odol will be able to reserve the tumbler solely for their favourite mouth-wash. We are not told the price of the odol tumbler; but it is a suitable thing for chemists to sell, and they can get further particulars from the makers.

A RECONSTRUCTED PRICE-LIST.—Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited), Birmingham, have this month issued their price-list in a new form. It is now an imposing list of sixty-eight pages, each measuring 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The enlargement from thirty-two pages has given the company an opportunity of completely rearranging the matter, the most important alteration being that the

articles in the materia medica list are classified in accordance with the method adopted in the British Pharmacopœia. Many more drugs and chemicals are quoted than in the old list, and the type used is clear and distinct, making quick reference an easy matter. The list is all the more creditable as the printing is done by the company themselves.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY, Sidney Road, Hemerton, N.E., have issued a circular in regard to price-protection of their goods, in which they say:

We know that it has been customary for firms in our position to enlist for this purpose the services of an association, but we have come to the conclusion that we can as efficaciously do this ourselves without requisitioning the services referred to, and moreover we think that there would be a tendency to secure more complete harmony between manufacturer and retailer if we do the work ourselves without calling in the help of a third party.

The company have accordingly fixed minimum retail prices, of which the following are examples: Crab-apple Blossom (A 1), 1s. 10d. per bottle; natural violet (1-oz.), 2s. 6d.; toilet paraffin (4-oz.), 1s.; lavender salts (2.523), 6d.; Bathodora bath-powder, 2s. 6d. per barrel; violet oatmeal face-cream, 1s. per bottle; violet oatmeal soap (three-tablet box), 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per box; violette de Parme soap (three-tablet box), 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and Crown Vanda soap, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. On other lines the lowest prices permitted will give a minimum profit of 25 per cent. to the retail trade.

Personalities.

MR. ALEXANDER GREEN has joined the travelling staff of Messrs. Davy, Hill & Co., Southwark, S.E.

THE Durham University has conferred the degree of D.Sc. (*honoris causa*) on Dr. Ludwig Mond.

MR. H. VON HOLTZ, of Johannesburg, is, we understand, in England. We have a communication for him, and would be glad of his address.

MR. A. J. WARNER, who has recently been on Odol's staff, has taken over the outside management for Messrs. Berkeley & Pilling, manufacturers of "Dalsoline."

MR. H. T. TOMPITT, with his daughter and son-in-law (Mr. and Mrs. R. St. John Hughes), sailed for Melbourne by the *Marmora* on July 8, having been 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ years in this country. He is expected to be in London again before the end of the year.

MR. JOHN C. HEWLETT, F.C.S., is proceeding on a business tour to South Africa, and sails per ss. *Kenilworth Castle* on July 30. Letters may be addressed c/o Standard Bank, Cape Town, and his telegraphic address will be "Bakslade," c/o Reuter's, Cape Town.

MR. ALFRED E. R. WEAVER, son of Mr. T. Weaver, chemist and dentist, Birmingham, was the only candidate who obtained a first class in the examination for the degrees of M.B., Ch.B. at the Birmingham University and was awarded the Queen's Scholarship as the most successful student in the final examinations. He was also awarded the Russell Memorial Prize for Nervous Diseases, and the Heslop Gold Medal for an original paper on the "Accommodation of the eye in man and mammals." A short time ago Dr. Weaver gained the Richards' Memorial Prize from the University Medical Society for a paper on a similar subject.

DURING 1903 Italy exported crude tartar and winelees weighing 16,398,800 kilos., against 16,204,800 kilos. during 1902 and 11,511,500 in 1901.

WHAT WE DRINK.—The statistical abstract for 1903 shows the following figures:

Article	In United States	In Great Britain
Coffee, per capita pounds	10.79	0.68
Tea, per capita do.	1.3	6.05
Distilled liquors, per capita gallons	1.46	1.05
Wines, per capita do.	0.48	0.36
Malt liquors, per capita do.	18.04	30.24

Summer Outings.

SANOGENIC SOUTHEND.

The employés of Messrs. Walker, Troke & Co., 9 Bath Street, E.C., had an enjoyable day at Southend on July 9, the occasion being their annual beanfeast.

BREEZY MARGATE.

Messrs. Stevenson & Howell's staff had an excursion to Margate last Saturday. They arrived at the breezy seaside resort at 9.30 A.M., and made the West End Hotel their headquarters. There dinner and tea were served, and the firm were honoured by a toast from the chair. In the afternoon the whole company were photographed. The outing was a great success.

AT FULBECK.

On Wednesday, July 6, the managers and employés of the branches of Boots, Cash Chemists (Limited), at 281 High Street, and St. Mark's, Lincoln, had their annual outing to Fulbeck, at the kind invitation of the Rev. Vere Willson. The party numbered about fifty, and on their arrival had tea on the lawn, after which they had games of croquet and bowls; some, however, indulging in a dance, and others visiting the quaint nooks in the neighbourhood. A start back was made shortly before nine for home.

A TWENTY-SEVEN HOURS' DAY.

The employés of Messrs. Stone & Son, chemists and druggists, Exeter, had a trip to Birmingham on Saturday, July 9, starting at 2 A.M. When they arrived in the Midland capital they breakfasted at the Great Western Hotel, and afterwards "did" the city well, looking in at the Warwick and Yorkshire cricket match. Mr. E. F. Stone presided at the dinner, served in the Great Western Hotel, and after dinner various places of amusement were visited, the party leaving Snow Hill station at 11.20 P.M. for home, which was reached at 5 A.M. on Sunday.

AT LLANGOLLEN.

On Saturday, July 9, the annual picnic of the employés of Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders & Kemp (Limited), Liverpool, was held at Llangollen, nearly 200 being present. The party left Liverpool at 8.30 A.M., and arrived at Llangollen at 10.30. In order to give a long afternoon a substantial luncheon was served at the Pavilion at 11.30, which was presided over by Dr. Symes (Chairman of the company), supported by Mr. H. W. Kemp. The afternoon was beautifully fine, and gave the party the opportunity of visiting various places of interest in this charming neighbourhood, including the Horseshoe Falls, Plas Newydd (commonly known as "The Old Maid's House"), the hills, and the banks of the Dee. The party met again at five o'clock, and sat down to tea, when a hearty vote of thanks was awarded to Messrs. F. C. Hanks and R. Lightfoot, who had carried out the whole arrangements in a perfect manner. The return journey was made in the best of spirits, and Liverpool was reached about 10.30.

AT EASTBOURNE.

On Wednesday, July 6, the staff of Messrs. John Gosnell & Co. (Limited) had their annual outing at Eastbourne, where they arrived soon after eleven o'clock, and they had some time to enjoy the beauties of this delightful seaside resort before sitting down to dinner in the Victoria Room of the Royal Restaurant. At the conclusion of the repast Mr. Vorley, the company's Secretary, proposed "Success to the Company." In the course of his remarks he said the firm was established in 1760, and he believed was the oldest firm of English perfumers. Proceeding, he gave a special welcome to Mr. Wright, the company's representative in the Far East, who had reached home from his last journey in time to join in the outing. The toast having been honoured, Mr. C. A. Gosnell, Chairman of the company, replied. He said the company's success depends very largely upon the efforts of the staff, and continued prosperity means continued beanfeasts. He concluded by proposing the health of Mr. Tebbitt, the company's advertising manager, who had carried out the arrangements. Mr. Tebbitt having acknowledged the toast, the company embarked on brakes which took them to Pevensey Castle, where an *ol fresco* tea was served in the grounds of the Royal Oak Hotel.

Association Ballads

THE PURPOSE.

*The men, their aims, their daily irk;
Their troubles, trials, thoughts, and views
On things politic, focs that lurk.
In friendly guise, but treach'rous work—
These be the burden of our Muse.*

XXVII. HALIFAX.

"We'll meander to the 'Old Cock,'" said the Chemist to his Friend,

"For we hold our little meeting there and all of us attend,
To list to Mister Fielding (who in business is not lax),
And we skim the cream of pharmacy, we men of Hali-fax."
(There is naught so disconcerting as a President that's lax,

So they're always very careful whom they choose at Hali-fax.)

"You have really got no notion how delightful it will be, As, gathered round the social board, we rail at pharmacy." His Friend replied, "Agreed, agreed, I listened to you once When shy M.P.s were brought to book, who looked at you askance."

(The incident he mentioned then we brought to mind at once,

For M.P.s at our little Bill *did* try to look askance.)

"Have you heard of Mister Hebden?" said the Chemist to his Friend,

As forthwith to the Hostel they their sprightly way did wend.

"And Briggs, and Cobb, and Brierley too, and many more beside,

And Black, and Swire, and Booth, and Wright, and Dey," his Friend replied.

(The Chemist thought his Friend knew naught of anyone beside,

But wilted with astonishment when glibly he replied.)

As men for wool and worsted and for carpets thither hie,
Belauding Yorkshire goods and Yorkshire merchants to the sky,

So when the jaded pharmacist a breezy tonic lacks,

He drops a line to Hebden and skips off to Hali-fax.

(To our most experienced then, when shrewd advice he lacks,

The well-informed adviser says, "Oh, go to Hali-fax.")

New Books.

These notes do not necessarily exclude subsequent reviews of the works. Any of these books can be supplied, at the published price, to readers of this journal on application (with remittance) to the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Appel, E. L. C. *How to Become a Midwife, and Legal Requirements under Midwives Act.* Cr. 8vo. limp. 1s. net. (Scientific Press.)

Bigelow, W. D. *Foods and Food-control.* VI. Digest and Index of Food-legislation to July 1, 1902. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington. [A U.S. Government pamphlet, which gives in forty-two pages the wonderfully complete information as to purity enactments in respect to specific articles—e.g., any preservatives in milk.]

Dieterich E. *Neues Pharmazeutisches Manual.* Ninth Edition, Berlin: Julius Springer. Part I. 1m. [This edition is to be issued in fourteen parts at 1s. each. There are sixty-four pages in the first part, and "Coffeinum citricum effervescent" is reached. The manual consists chiefly of official and unofficial formulæ for a wide variety of articles, together with notes on pharmaceutical processes.]

Hittorf, J. W., and Plücker, J. *On Spectra of Ignited Gases and Vapours with Especial Regard to Different Spectra of the same Elementary Gaseous Substance.* Reprinted from "Philosophical Transactions of Royal Society" on the occasion of Hittorf's eightieth birthday. 1 port., 3 pls. 4to. bds. 5s. net. (A. Owen & Co.)

Power, F. B. *Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories Reports* Nos. 40 to 44. [These are devoted to five papers communicated to the Chemical Society by workers in the laboratories. They are accompanied by a descriptive catalogue of the exhibit by the Laboratories at the St. Louis Exposition.]

Sheriff, F. F. *Oil-merchants' Manual and Oil-trade Ready Reckoner.* 8½×5½. Pp. 216. 7s. 6d. net. (Scott, G.)

Traité de Chimie Minérale. Edited by Professor M. H. Moissan. (Masson et Cie., 120 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris.)

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

The Pharmaceutical Attitude

towards the Pharmacopœia is one of amiable inconsistency. It is one of the strictest articles of the pharmaceutical faith—an almost universally held, or at least professed, dogma—that we are unjustly excluded from recognised participation in the production and profits of the national manual of medicine; and it is further alleged that the work suffers in consequence. If those views are correct, it is obvious what our official policy ought to be. The representative body at least should respectfully but firmly decline to organise the assistance which it is assumed is essential. Such a policy would need conclusive justification, for the Pharmaceutical Society holds its charter on the implied condition that it will render expert service to the community when called upon; and it is very doubtful whether the claims, which seem so reasonable when they are discussed at our own meetings would appear anything like as forcible to an independent observer. There is one thing, however, which the Council might fairly insist upon, and that is

Proper Payment

for those specially skilled pharmacists to whom the pharmacopœial work will have to be deputed if Dr. MacAlister's polite invitation is accepted. The Medical Council proposes to allocate 100*l.* a year towards meeting the expenses of the committee which the Pharmaceutical Council is asked to create; and it will have been noticed that Mr. Hills, who presided over the last pharmaceutical committee for Pharmacopœia work, and has since represented the Pharmaceutical Society in conference with the Medical Council's committee, estimates that the secretarial remuneration will absorb most of that amount. Judging from his indication of the Secretary's qualifications and functions, it would certainly seem that 100*l.* a year would not be excessive pay for him. But why should the experts who are to undertake investigations for the new Pharmacopœia be expected to give their skill and time for nothing? The British Pharmacopœia is a good property; the Medical Council has made about 1,500*l.* out of each of the last two issues, and if it should be found necessary they could add 1,000*l.* to their revenue from this source by putting an extra sixpence on the selling-price. The Medical Council, it is true, does not at present make both ends meet, but it should find some other method of economising than by getting eleemosynary assistance from the slaves of the laboratory. The members of the Council pay themselves five guineas a day for sitting round a table.

The New Companies

whose registrations were recorded last week were of unusual interest. First there was "Radium (Limited)," with 100*l.* capital, which strikes the reader as humorous simply from its incongruity. If this company should spend the whole of its capital in the new element its entire stock-in-trade would go into the smallest of pill-boxes. The addition of "Limited" to the famous old family firm of the Newberys comes as a little surprise, and suggests the inquiry, What would that old friend of the family, Dr. Johnson, say to the conversion? The spirit of that sound old Tory would surely squirm a bit if it still interests itself in the affairs of its earthly protégés. It is curious to note how slowly the wholesale patent-houses are following the crowd in this matter of registration compared with the wholesale drug-firms. Dr.

Johnson must be disturbed again for his opinion of Mrs. John Strange Winter's Hair-food Company. Samuel had some contemptuous comments to make on women who spoke or preached. A dog walking on its hind legs, he said, attracted attention, not because it walked well, but because it walked at all. Here is a lady who has written more than fifty novels, not content with literary glory, challenging the fame of Mrs. S. A. Allen. Why do distinguished authors compete in the hair-restoring line? Is it the first downward step, and how far lower would a pill be?

Lord Londonderry's Intimation

to Mr. R. A. Robinson that the Government Poisons Bill is not likely to be submitted to Parliament this year is regarded by some pharmacists as a comforting assurance. I am sorry I cannot share in that satisfaction. As a mutton-eater and a wool-wearer the sheep-industry is of some importance to me, and if new poisons regulations will indeed make chops and clothes cheaper, I want to see them enacted. But especially I want to see that Poisons Bill come forward because it offers the best, and perhaps the only, chance of having our Pharmacy Bill fought in the Parliamentary arena. Our Parliamentary party may not be powerful enough to make Governments tremble, but it could at least demonstrate with effect in Committee, or perhaps before that stage. The President of the Pharmaceutical Society, I notice, has ventured on the prophecy that the Pharmacy Bill has not much chance of passing this Session; and, on the strength of the item in the *C. & D.* Westminster report that that worthy measure has the Licensing Bill and fifty-four other Government motions on the top of it, I am inclined to accept that judgment.

A Foot-draft

is probably a thing which is intended to draw rheumatism out of the body through the foot. The Magistrate before whom the liability of foot-drafts to medicine stamp-duty was discussed expected that the draft would have been something to drink. Probably he made that observation before he had looked at the title in print. A liquid "draught," whether a beverage or a dose, has never, I think, been spelt in the phonetic style. It will have to be, though. "Draught" in Murray's Dictionary has forty-eight separate meanings; "draft" has as yet only seven, and these are all comparatively modern innovations. George Washington is one of the earliest rebels against the traditional spelling. He writes about a "draft" of soldiers. Since his day several other Americans have taken liberties with the English language.

Economic Nutrition

is the title of an article in the "Contemporary Review" for July by Mr. E. Wake Cook, who relates with much enthusiasm what Mr. Horace Fletcher, a well-known American, has done. To "fletcherise," Mr. Cook tells us, is already a current verb in the United States, and it threatens the vested interests of doctors and druggists. Briefly, Mr. Fletcher was a dyspeptic, when five or six years ago he read Mr. Gladstone's advice to "chew each morsel of food at least thirty-two times"; he followed it, and made a system of it. Then he could not get any insurance office to take him; now he is a first-class liver in three offices. He insists that you must chew and chew and chew, thirty-two times thirty-two times if necessary, until the food is thoroughly insalivated, and "slips down the throat like syrup from a sucked sweet." Following this plan he finds that far less food than is scientifically supposed to be necessary for nutrition abundantly suffices, what is taken is more perfectly enjoyed, and the "hunger habit" gradually disappears.

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Editorial Comments.

British Trade.

THE pessimists who insist on the immediate decline of the commercial supremacy of the British Empire have of late received but small comfort from official statistics. The Returns of that mysterious body, the Board of Trade, have demonstrated a buoyancy and life in commerce that must be somewhat disappointing to Britain's rivals. The tale the Returns have to tell for the month of June is no exception, for a general summary of trade and shipping shows that the imports of merchandise during the month represented 43,196,784*l.* in value as compared with 41,295,550*l.* in June 1903, and the total exports (British and Foreign and Colonial) were 29,728,729*l.* as against 28,122,812*l.* in the corresponding period last year. The bullion and specie imported amounted to 4,776,002*l.* as against 4,009,031*l.* and 2,601,283*l.* as against 2,420,343*l.* was exported. There was thus an increase during the month of 1,901,234*l.* in imports and 1,605,917*l.* in exports of merchandise; and 766,971*l.* in imports and 180,940*l.* in exports of bullion. With regard to foreign trade shipping, the total tonnage entered (with cargoes) is given for the month as 3,543,199 tons as compared with 3,630,312 tons in June 1903; and cleared (with cargoes) 4,313,183 tons as against 3,946,189. Included in these there were imports (value c.i.f.) "of chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours" to the total value of 825,663*l.* as compared with 698,384*l.* in June 1903 and 673,033*l.* in June 1902. The exports (value f.o.b.) for the same periods (for British and Irish produce) were valued at 1,043,599*l.* in 1904, 967,216*l.* in 1903, and 914,574*l.* in 1902. Under "Foreign and Colonial

merchandise," "chemicals, drugs, dyes, &c." valued at 109,952*l.* were exported as against 118,663*l.* in June 1903 and 106,015*l.* in 1902. The imported chemicals etc. during June comprised the following in cwt. and value :

—	1903	1904
Bleaching materials	13,950 (4,004 <i>l.</i>)	16,048 (4,303 <i>l.</i>)
Soda compounds	27,282 (3,586 <i>l.</i>)	30,723 (9,738 <i>l.</i>)
Borax	15,996 (7,288 <i>l.</i>)	11,040 (3,919 <i>l.</i>)
Brimstone	39,767 (9,358 <i>l.</i>)	26,113 (6,573 <i>l.</i>)
Coal products (not dyes)	—	4,164 (2,914 <i>l.</i>)
Cream of tartar	—	6,314 (23,751 <i>l.</i>)
Glycerin	10,130 (18,313 <i>l.</i>)	3,750 (7,044 <i>l.</i>)
Muriate of ammonia	—	559 (778 <i>l.</i>)
Saltpetre (nitrate of potash)	14,002 (11,141 <i>l.</i>)	19,057 (15,992 <i>l.</i>)
Sulphuric acid	—	2,074 (371 <i>l.</i>)
Tartaric acid... ..	—	3,658 (19,318 <i>l.</i>)

The "drugs and medicines" imported included Peruvian bark 866 cwt. (value 2,896*l.*), as against 3,733 cwt. (value 8,548*l.*) in 1903, and 4,044 cwt. (value 8,920*l.*) in 1902. In June of this year 89,334 ozs. of quinine and quinine salts was imported (valued at 4,356*l.*), as against 3,000 oz. (value 158*l.*) in June, 1903, and 25,564 oz. (value 1,355*l.*) in June, 1902. Other "unenumerated" drugs, &c., to the value of 97,553*l.* were imported; in 1903 the value was 52,656*l.*, and in 1902 72,616*l.* The dye stuffs were principally bark (for tanning), cutch, gambier, myrobalans, &c., but the following coal-tar dyes are enumerated (also in cwt. and value) :

—	1902	1903	1904
Alizarine and alizarine dyes ...	3,147 (18,169 <i>l.</i>)	4,142 (18,138 <i>l.</i>)	3,331 (16,189 <i>l.</i>)
Aniline dyes	9,219 (53,074 <i>l.</i>)	11,955 (60,125 <i>l.</i>)	12,642 (71,433 <i>l.</i>)
Synthetic indigo	1,544 (22,018 <i>l.</i>)	845 (5,802 <i>l.</i>)	1,345 (5,149 <i>l.</i>)
Other coal tar dyes	73 (119 <i>l.</i>)	163 (441 <i>l.</i>)	42 (125 <i>l.</i>)

During the month 47,467 cwt. of bleaching materials (value 8,861*l.*) was exported to the United States, and 20,886 cwt. (value 4,796*l.*) went to other countries. This shows an increase of 1,224 cwt. (259*l.*) on the export in June, 1903. Aniline and coal-tar oils, carbolic acid, naphthaline and other coal products (not dyes) were exported to the extent of 774,786 cwt. (value 106,974), an increase in value of 11,858*l.* over 1903. In the same month 6,518 tons of sulphate of copper and 99 cwt. of cream of tartar were exported, and the coal-tar dyes totalled (for export) 4,552 cwt. (12,855*l.*), while other dyestuffs were exported to the value of 9,845*l.* There was a drop of 2,167 cwt. (as compared with last year) in the exports of glycerin, and quinine and quinine salts realised 1,673*l.* less than in June, 1903, but "unenumerated" medicines increased by 5,159*l.* Muriate of ammonia (which prior to this year was included under "chemicals unenumerated") was exported to the extent of 5,938 cwt. and to the value of 7,799*l.* The

figures for various other chemicals are as follows (cwt. and value) :

—	1903	1904
Soda ash	100,886 (21,460 <i>l.</i>)	86,050 (18,183 <i>l.</i>)
„ bicarbonate	26,148 (8,824 <i>l.</i>)	21,747 (7,598 <i>l.</i>)
„ caustic	84,832 (42,444 <i>l.</i>)	97,339 (48,899 <i>l.</i>)
„ crystals... ..	15,088 (2,441 <i>l.</i>)	16,872 (2,724 <i>l.</i>)
„ sulphate (saltcake)	87,955 (6,118 <i>l.</i>)	67,104 (5,531 <i>l.</i>)
„ other sorts	21,091 (8,314 <i>l.</i>)	50,712 (14,623 <i>l.</i>)
Sulphuric acid	—	6,353 (2,167 <i>l.</i>)
Tartaric acid... ..	—	67 (349 <i>l.</i>)
Chemicals unenumerated (including aluminous sulphates, calcium carbide, and saltpetre...)	(194,066 <i>l.</i>)	(175,516 <i>l.</i>)

The foregoing, however, only represent exports of British and Irish produce; the exports of foreign and colonial merchandise include the following (cwt. and value) :

—	1903	1904
Borax	1,579 (787 <i>l.</i>)	3,015 (1,172 <i>l.</i>)
Coal products (not dyes)	—	196 (97 <i>l.</i>)
Cream of tartar	—	737 (3,023 <i>l.</i>)
Glycerin	9,364 (16,725 <i>l.</i>)	2,137 (4,627 <i>l.</i>)
Saltpetre	231 (212 <i>l.</i>)	3,947 (3,121 <i>l.</i>)
Tartaric acid... ..	—	72 (436 <i>l.</i>)
"Unenumerated"	12,533 <i>l.</i>	8,636 <i>l.</i>
Peruvian bark	1,399 (3,696 <i>l.</i>)	1,355 (2,894 <i>l.</i>)
Quinine and quinine salts, ounces	1,548 (113 <i>l.</i>)	4,192 (220 <i>l.</i>)

It would be idle to deny that these figures show that business is better, but it would be equally idle to hide the fact that at the present time manufacturers and wholesalers in nearly all our trades report that business is worse at present than it has been for many years. There appears to be no complaint as to the volume of business actually done, but it is difficult to get fully remunerative prices, and especially to get money in. The conditions are those which follow war, but many other things have had a disturbing influence, such as last year's cotton famine, but there are now indications that an era of prosperity is not far distant.

New Zealand Trade.

RATHER more interest than usual is attached to the issue of the "New Zealand Official Year-book" for 1903, owing to the fact that the Colony is now according preferential treatment to British goods. It will not, of course, be possible to judge until the end of this year what the effect of this treatment is to be, and the present figures for 1902 may be regarded as the best possible under the old conditions. A glance through the statistics shows that the dominant note of New Zealand trade is continued progress in that remarkable prosperity, especially as regards exports, which the Colony has enjoyed for the past few years in marked contrast with Australia, which has suffered

considerably from drought, an almost unknown factor in New Zealand. Since the break-up of the drought, however, Australia has experienced a "record" season, the crops being 50 per cent. better than those of the previous year. Turning to the figures relating to the imports and exports of New Zealand, we find that the total declared value of imports amounted to 10,958,038*l.* (exclusive of specie). This was a decrease of 395,378*l.*, compared with 1901, but in that year the Government imported railway-plant to the value of half a million. Exports rose by 6.37 per cent., being 13,644,977*l.*, or an average of 16*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* per head of population, against 16*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* in the previous year. The 1902 figures show the highest value of exports yet recorded in the annals of the Colony. We on this side, however, are mostly concerned with the purchasing power of the Colony, for we know that the more of Nature's produce she can sell to us the more shall we buy, giving in return those of our manufactures which we can produce more economically than is possible "down under." We therefore turn to New Zealand purchases in 1902, and note which of them our readers have handled :

Articles	Total Quantities imported	Values £
Acid, Acetic lbs.	382,481	3,982
Carbolic "	34,715	651
Salicylic "	4,446	305
Sulphuric "	142,315	1,367
Tartaric "	101,985	4,886
Unenumerated "	95,609	1,719
Potash and Caustic Potash cwt.	1,972	3,021
Soda Ash "	12,395	4,411
Soda, Carb. and Bicarb. ... "	15,737	5,311
Soda, Caustic "	13,987	10,203
Unenumerated "	9,551	5,440
Lime-juice, Sweetened ... gals.	4,927	1,155
Unsweetened "	12,579	2,085
Cocoa and Chocolate ... lbs.	409,500	40,840
Cream of Tartar "	877,034	31,200
Drugs, Druggists' Sundries, and Apoth. Wares	—	75,476
Tinctures and Medicinal Spirits lbs.	18,211	1,308
Arsenic cwt.	1,924	1,795
Anhyd. Ammonia "	—	6,586
Medicinal Leaves, Barks, &c. ...	—	1,594
Potassium Cyanide cwt.	9,674	50,655
Sheep-dip, &c. "	—	35,145
Dyes "	—	16,531
Essences, Flavouring ... gals.	1,694	4,475
Essential Oils—		
Eucalyptus lbs.	10,743	2,276
Other Kinds "	32,163	5,027
Instruments, Surgical and Dental "	—	23,969
Soap "	—	34,000
Spirit, Methylated gals.	1,423	177
Turpentine, Driers, and Terebene "	109,040	14,492
Wax, Paraffin lbs.	1,262,720	14,903
Medicines, Patent "	—	40,953
Oils—		
Castor, Bulk gals.	138,085	17,628
Castor, Bottled doz. pts.	1,787	635
Cod Liver gals.	8,921	1,990
Linseed "	297,548	46,635
Olive, Bulk "	9,307	1,715
Olive, Bottled doz. pts.	3,053	1,553
Unenumerated, Bulk gals.	280,588	28,682
Unenumerated, bottled doz. pts.	5,594	2,286
Unenumerated gals.	171,462	9,704
Perfumery—		
Perfumed Spirits "	1,325	5,330
Toilet-preparations "	—	7,345
Unenumerated "	—	1,500
Photo-cameras and Lenses ...	—	8,256
Photo-paper, &c. "	—	13,813
Quicksilver lbs.	11,678	1,490
Saccharin oz.	11,733	338

The above are the principal drug, chemical, and allied

items imported. So far as the local manufacture of chemicals is concerned the Colony has retrogressed, as we find the value of the output in 1900 was 64,834*l.*, whereas in 1895 75,320*l.* worth was produced. Altogether there are eight chemical-works, five of which are in the province of Otago. The exact nature of their output is not stated. Ninety-five hands were employed in these works, and the amount of wages paid in 1900 was 8,055*l.* There are one perfume-factory, employing four hands, four varnish-factories, three sheep-dip factories, two coconut-oil mills, and two match-factories. Of herbal-remedy factories there are eight, producing 18,396*l.* out of material valued at 3,994*l.*! This last is evidently a flourishing industry run at little cost. It will be seen from the list printed that practically 41,000*l.* worth of patent medicines was imported, and with a 15-per-cent. *ad valorem* duty, these yielded the revenue 5,781*l.* The figures show an increase of 7,000*l.* and an increase of over 500*l.* in revenue. Potassium cyanide is an article for which there is a growing demand, the imports increasing by 736 cwt. Cream of tartar enjoys a large sale in the Colony, and the quantity imported exceeds that of any other chemical. It may be remembered that under Mr. Seddon's scheme of "preference," the duty on foreign make of cream of tartar is to be half as much again as that on British make, but no cream of tartar is manufactured in this country. Of acetic acid, which is probably used for the same purpose as cream of tartar, 382,481 lbs. was imported, the value of which was 3,982*l.* Out of the eleven millions' worth of goods imported into the Colony, the United Kingdom supplied practically seven millions, being rather less than the previous year. From British Colonies and possessions, two and a-half millions were imported, or 344,000*l.* less. The United States sent goods to the value of 1,319,000*l.*, being 96,500*l.* less. As a buyer the United States took 1,809,000*l.* worth, of which 323,000*l.* was kauri gum, by far the largest item. Considering that the total value of this product exported was 450,223*l.*, our imports are a mere fraction, thanks to direct shipments to U.S.A. and the unenviable reputation of the Port of London.

Another Drink-cure.

The Rev. Hugh B. Chapman, Vicar of St. Luke's, Camberwell, wrote to the "Morning Post" the other day in regard to "an extremely valuable cure" for inebriety or drug-taking, of whose efficacy he is so convinced that he feels sure the editor of the "Post" will allow him to suggest that people interested should communicate with him. His "sole desire is to bring to the knowledge of sufferers what has proved to many an invaluable boon, and any letters on the subject would naturally be treated with the most absolute confidence." We, being interested, wrote to the reverend gentleman and received the following letter (which is a machine-printed type-written *fac simile*, so one of many)—and enclosures :

Telegrams, "Humaneness, London."

177 Camden Grove North,
Peckham, S.E.,
11. 7. 04.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to enclose, with pleasure, particulars of the cure, and I am entirely convinced that if the person concerned desires to be free, this becomes absolutely possible. I have myself known of so many bad cases in which it has met with success that I cannot hesitate to recommend it. To my thinking it is infinitely sad that any one should continue in thralldom with such a possibility of escape.

Yours truly in Christ,

HUGH B. CHAPMAN.

The enclosures were handbills about "The Hutton-Dixon Vegetable Antidote," which is described as "a high-class physical home cure, for men and women, which can

be carried in the pocket and taken privately." Mr. A. Hutton-Dixon, 5 Sinclair Road, Kensington, London, W., is "the discoverer" of it. We do not find that name in the London Directory, but in the "Streets" portion 3 and 5 Sinclair Road are given as being occupied as a boarding-house by Mr. Geo. Alexander. This is not inconsistent with the fact that No. 5 is Mr. Hutton-Dixon's private address where he may be seen by appointment; his laboratory is No. 11 Kirkdale, Sydenham, London, S.E. It is, doubtless, very kind of the Vicar of St. Luke's to secure an effective advertisement for Mr. Hutton-Dixon in the "Morning Post" free, but as Mr. Hutton-Dixon makes a point in his circular that his antidote is an advertised article, we think it would be more consonant with the dignity of the cloth if Mr. Chapman gave Mr. Hutton-Dixon the fullest scope for his energies as an advertiser.

The Maybrick Case.

The approaching release of Mrs. Maybrick, who in 1889 was sentenced to death for murdering her husband by poisoning with arsenic, is again concentrating public attention on her case. Messrs. Lumley & Lumley, solicitors for Mrs. Maybrick's American friends, think they will establish that Mr. Maybrick died of gastro-enteritis following a cold, and they quote the medicines he got during the few days before his death, viz.:

On April 23, 1889, he had diluted prussic acid; April 29, papain and iridin; May 3, morphia; May 4, ipecacuanha; May 5, prussic acid; May 6, arsenic (Fowler's solution); May 7, jaborandi tincture and antipyrine; May 10, sulphonal cocaine and phosphoric acid. On May 11 James Maybrick died.

This list looked familiar to us, and on turning up the *C. & D.* of August 10, 1889, we find an editorial on the case (which attracted considerable attention at the time), from which we quote:

In the course of thirteen days' illness the poor man had gone through the following appalling list of remedies:

Morphia suppositories	Tincture of nuxvomica
Ipecacuanha-wine	Fowler's solution
Papain and iridin solution	Plummer's pill
Cascara sagrada	Dilute hydrocyanic acid
Nitro-hydrochloric acid	Tincture of henbane
Bromide of potassium	Nitroglycerine
Antipyrin	Dilute phosphoric acid
Tincture of jaborandi	Solution of chlorine, Sanitas,
Bismuth	glycerine, and Condy's fluid,
Sulphonal	as mouth washes
Cocaine	

It was never alleged or proved that this little pharmacopœia had anything to do with Mr. Maybrick's death, but it was a sad commentary on the medical treatment he enjoyed. From the same article we quote the following passage:

In the dead man's house arsenic was found in a large number of things, and the prosecution sought to connect Mrs. Maybrick with it. There were

- (1) A bottle of Valentine's meat-juice containing $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
- (2) A chocolate box, containing packet labelled "Arsenic-poison for cats." (91.44 of arsenic).
- (3) Handkerchief saturated with arsenic.
- (4) Another handkerchief containing trace of arsenic.
- (5) Tumbler with milk in it containing at least 20 grains.
- (6) One bottle containing a strong solution of arsenic with several grains of solid arsenic.
- (7) Another contained a saturated solution of arsenic with solid arsenic;
- (8) A third, 15 to 20 grains solid arsenic with a few drops of solution.
- (9) A sediment from lavatory and drain in area, traces.
- (10) A bottle containing liquid, not less than 1-10th of a grain in bottle if full;
- (11) A bottle of Price's glycerine, $\frac{3}{4}$ grain in full bottle;
- (12) Two small particles of food adhering to jug gave a distinct trace of arsenic;
- (13) A bottle, "Clay & Abraham," containing dark liquid, with trace of arsenic;
- (14) Distinct trace of arsenic in stain on the pocket of a dressing-gown;

(15) Also in an apron; and

(16) Fly-papers similar to those purchased by Mrs. Maybrick gave average of $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains in each paper.

In the parts of the deceased gentleman's body arsenic was found only in the intestines (a very minute quantity) and in the liver.

The prosecution's theory was that Mrs. Maybrick was responsible for introducing arsenic into these things. This was never definitely proved, but, on the other hand, the defence did not disprove it, and the circumstantial evidence induced the verdict.

Immunisation of Operation-wounds.

The Cavendish Lecture of the West London Medico-Chirurgical Society was delivered at the Hammersmith Town Hall recently by Professor von Mikulicz, of Breslau. He took for his subject "The Immunisation of Operation-wounds," referring especially to abdominal operations, and detailed investigations that he has made with a view to induce hyperleucocytosis. His experiments upon animals were subsequently carried out cautiously upon human subjects, a 2-per-cent. solution of neutralised nucleic acid being employed. This is subcutaneously injected, usually in the skin of the chest, about twelve hours before the operation. The professor has performed forty-seven laparotomies upon patients who had received injections and forty of them recovered. In none of the other seven cases was death due to post-operation peritonitis, while in several of the successful cases peritonitis ensued and would have been fatal had it not been for the pre-operation injections.

In the Matter of Patent Medicines.

A correspondent of the "Lancet" puts the following questions:

May a medical man if he knows the composition of any patented proprietary article prescribe its exact formula so as to have it made up as an ordinary prescription or is a hospital dispenser legally entitled to make up any proprietary article of which he can discover the formula or composition?

If the general answer to these two is in the affirmative would the answer also be in the affirmative if the article in question could only be made by special patented process?

Our contemporary prints an 8-inch editorial note in reply, the essence of which is in the following lines:

The infringement of the rights conferred by letters patent can be prevented by legal process and medicinal compounds or processes for their manufacture do not, as such, form any exception to the rule.

This is a neat statement of the law which answers the questions without taking the querist much "further." The prescriber does not infringe the patent, but he could be got at for inciting the dispenser to infringe it.

The Alkali-works Report.

Mr. Forbes Carpenter, the chief inspector under the Alkali, &c., Works Regulation Acts, has changed in a notable manner the character of the annual reports which he presents to the Local Government Board. Formerly these reports contained a good deal of commercial information which appealed to parliamentarians and others; now that sort of matter has been reduced to a minimum, and the report has become decidedly scientific. There is no indication in the report for 1903 of why the change has been brought about, but we assume that Mr. Forbes Carpenter, and the corps of expert chemists who work with him, have come to the conclusion that they can serve the public best by presenting the manufacturers whose works they inspect with the results of their researches. These relate to problems arising from the escape of foul gases into the atmosphere, or of obnoxious liquors into drainage. For example, Mr. Linder summarises the conclusions deduced from a series of analyses of ammoniacal liquors, giving a

review of the methods of determining the various sulphur compounds contained in such liquors. Then there is a series of valuable studies of the Claus Kiln reaction, which Mr. Forbes Carpenter and Mr. Linder communicated in part to the Society of Chemical Industry. We cannot help thinking that the chief inspector is wise in giving prominence to this feature of his Department's work, and it deserves to be said that few inspecting departments work as harmoniously with manufacturers as this one does. Last year 1,034 works were registered under the Acts (ten fewer than in 1902), and 1,456 distinct processes were inspected. The inspectors made 4,838 visits and 5,211 tests during the year. The report can be obtained from the King's printers. It is published at 9d.

July Pharmaceutical Examination.

WE have received from the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain the following list of successful candidates at the recent

EXAMINATIONS HELD IN EDINBURGH

for qualification as pharmaceutical chemists and chemists and druggists respectively:—

MAJOR EXAMINATION.

Watson, John, Glasgow.

MINOR EXAMINATION.

Bell, Ivie Hair, Glasgow
Beswick, James H., Blackburn
Boyle, Joseph, Glasgow
Clarke, Herbert R., Nottingham
Cruikshanks, John B., Montrose
Davison, Miller, Durham
Dougall, Thomas, Conway
Duguid, Beatrice H., New Machar
Emerson, John S., Newcastle-on-Tyne
Ferguson, James S., Dundee
Foggitt, Benjamin, Thirsk
Forster, Edward M., Alnwick
Gibson, Hedley H. V., Ballywalter
Graham, Linley, Kendal
Grainger, George W. H. P., Edinburgh
Hadden, David R., Aberdeen
Hunter, Alexander S., Perth
Langley, Gilbert H., Stockport
Leeson, Robert, Birmingham
Lindsay, George J., Dundee
Macfarlane, Margaret, Blackford
McGregor, Robert, Edinburgh
McManus, George Whitehaven
McMillan, James G., Glasgow
Maerae, Roderick, Glasgow
Miller, David, Dundee

Nichol, Thomas B., St. Boswells
Nish, George, Errol
Ogle, Jessie, Sherborne
Paterson, Archibald G. B., Girvan
Paterson, George, Turriff
Paterson, Hugh, Wishaw
Potts, William, Sunderland
Rayne, William A., Coatbridge
Reid, John, Portgordon
Reid, William B., Forfar
Ritchie, Mary R., Grange-mouth
Ross, William, Greenock
Schofield, John E., Huddersfield
Simpson, Peter, Carlisle
Smith, Alexander, Falkirk
Smith, James W. M., Alexandria
Spy, Archibald, Helensburgh
Sterling, Joseph W., Annfield Plain
Swinton, Alice, Dunfermline
Taylor, William, Bedlington
Watson, David, Glasgow
Whittaker, James H., Uttoxeter
Wilkie, Robert B., Leven
Wilson, George, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Wood, George L., Uttoxeter

Marriages.

ADAMSON—CAIRNS.—At Ballina Presbyterian Church, on June 29, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Stewart, Dromore West, William J. Adamson, pharmaceutical chemist, Ballina, to Ellen (Nellie), second daughter of the Rev. John Cairns, M.A., The Manse, Ballina.

HOLE—CURTIS.—On July 6, at the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Bishopston, Bristol, Mr. W. Clifford Hole, chemist and druggist, manager of Messrs. Stone & Son's retail department, Exeter, to Miss C. E. Curtis, of Bristol.

HUGHES—EDWARDS.—At Dewsall Parish Church, Hereford, on June 23, by the Rev. A. Horton, Rector, assisted by the Rev. Sheldon Painter, of Malvern, Ernest J. Hughes chemist and druggist, to Louise Edwards, of Dewsall Court, Hereford.

TREACHER—RUBECK.—On July 2, at Christ Church, North Brixton, by the Rev. W. R. Mowll, M.A., Vicar, Arthur Edward, younger son of Mr. George Treacher, of

Weirfield, Loughborough Park, Brixton, S.W., to Alma Pascal, younger daughter of Mr. Hermann Rubbeck, of 315 Brixton Road, Brixton, S.W., and 59 Mark Lane, E.C.

Deaths.

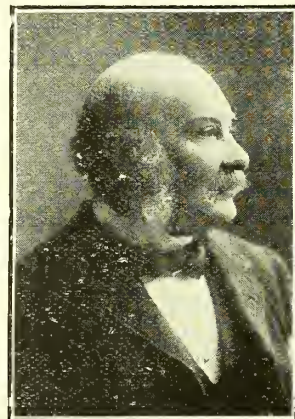
GRIFFIN.—At Louth, on July 8, Alderman William Griffin, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-two. Mr. Griffin had been a member of the Town Council for twenty-nine years, and an alderman since 1899. He was also an active Freemason, and served in the Volunteers for some years. He retired from business a few years ago.

MARSHALL.—At Beverley, Yorks, on July 9, Mr. Thomas Marshall, chemist and druggist, aged seventy. Mr. Marshall had been in business in Beverley for half a century, and held a number of public offices.

MICHIE.—At Kentish Town, N.W., on July 6, the wife of Mr. C. Coutts Michie, chemist and druggist, 175 Kentish Town Road, N.W.

WALLAS.—At "Bellair," Madron, Cornwall, on July 11, Mary Sophia, wife of Mr. Thomas Irwin Wallas, chemist and druggist.

WYATT.—At 10 Park Road, Harlesden, on July 10, Mr. Harold Wyatt, chemist and druggist, late of Bootle, aged seventy. Mr. Wyatt was born at Aylesbury in 1834 and educated at Leamington, where he was afterwards apprenticed to Mr. Brierley, a master of the old hard school, under whom he had a very varied experience, which stood him in good stead in after-life. After experience in Bicester and Liverpool he commenced business in Bootle in 1857, where he soon made a reputation for himself among the medical men as a capable and thoroughly practical pharmacist. In the early days of the Borough Hospital he acted as dispenser, forming friendships with the members of the medical staff, which continued down to the time of his retiring from business some three years ago in favour of his son, Mr. Harold Wyatt, pharmaceutical chemist. Public life claimed a large part of his scanty leisure, for he was a Town Councillor for seven years and also an overseer of the poor. He was an enthusiastic Freemason and a founder of Lodge 1473, of which he was Master in 1875, afterwards being promoted to Provincial Assistant Grand Secretary. As a registered chemist he belonged to the old Liverpool Registered Chemists' Association and also to the Liverpool Chemists' Association, upon the Council of which he long served. Being a man of a scientific, but eminently practical, turn of mind, he kept himself fully abreast of the times in pharmacy, which he looked upon as a hobby as well as a means of making money. Of the future of pharmacy he was always optimistic, holding that while big companies may crowd out men who are incompetent, there will always be room at the top for capable men who have an asset in the shape of their personality which no ordinary competitor can take from them. His death from heart failure was very sudden, and he was buried at Willesden Cemetery on Wednesday, July 13. A Liverpool correspondent writing in regard to Mr. Wyatt says: "From 1872 to 1879 he represented Knowsley Ward in Bootle Town Council. He was a fluent speaker, and was highly respected by the citizens of the borough, to whom he was a great friend. He worked strenuously as a councillor to improve the lot of the people, and along with the late Dr. Sprakeling, the medical officer of health, he was deeply interested in the inauguration of the Bootle Borough Hospital. The flag at the Bootle Town Hall has been flying at half-mast during the week as a token of respect to the dead."



Photographic Notes.

BY A PHARMACEUTICAL CAMERIST.

ELGE FILMS.

To keep in touch with what is new in the way of cinematograph films, the photographic chemist should see that he obtains a copy of the "Elge" monthly list. It is supplied by Messrs. L. Gaumont & Co., Cecil Court, W.C. This month's list contains several war films from the Hahn-Jagelsky collection, which have been taken by order of the Czar as historical records.

EDWARDS' PRICE-LIST.

Reference was made in this column last February to the scheme which Messrs. B. J. Edwards & Co., Limited, Castlebar Works, Ealing Dean, W., were promoting of circulating a list of dealers who stock the Edwards products. The new price-list issued by this company to amateur photographers has now been issued. It gives copious details as to developing films and plates, and at the end is a list of photographic dealers, which occupies about twenty pages.

THE SCHLEUSSNER PLATES.

When referring to a photograph of a rifle-shot in these notes (*C. & D.*, June 11, page 927), an error crept in as to the rate the rifle-shot travelled. As will be remembered, this was corrected the next week. I mention this to call attention to a showcard which is being supplied by Messrs. Thomas Christy & Co., Old Swan Lane, E.C., to advertise Schleussner's plates. A photograph of the rifle-shot referred to is given on the showcard, and the exhibition of the card should arouse more than ordinary interest among photographic customers.

THE FOLDING SCOUT CAMERA.

Messrs. Houghtons (Limited), 88 and 89 High Holborn, W.C., have issued an improved form of the "Folding Scout" camera, which sells at a guinea. It takes pictures $3\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ and weighs but 12 oz. Comparing this camera with last year's pattern it is easy to appreciate the points of difference, but the chief improvement is in the shutter, which is a more substantial one than last year, and the rising and falling front.

THE NEW ENSIGN COMPETITION.

the success of which I inquired about after inspecting the "Folding Scout," is, I am told, complete. As photographic chemists will probably remember, this is the monthly competition held during July, August, September, and October. The competitors have to collect the bottom of the boxes in which the films are sold and forward them to Austin Edwards, Warwick. The one sending the largest number of labels in one month gets a prize of 10*l.*, and there are six other prizes for the next highest numbers. The competition is helping alone the sale of the "Ensign" films, whose reliability is now well established.

NATURE POSTCARDS.

A pleasing variety of postcards for photographic prints is being placed on the market by Messrs. W. Butcher & Sons, Camera House, Farringdon Avenue, E.C. This series of postcards, which is patented, has one side in various shades of art paper and the reverse side the ordinary white card. The cards are printed with embossed designs in coloured inks, and some of them have quotations from the poets *à propos* of the photograph which it is intended will be stuck on the card. They are sold in packets of 10 and 24 for 6*d.* and 1*s.* A nicely-produced showcard showing back and front of the postcard is supplied for display by dealers.

PERSIAN GALLS to the extent of 11,491 bags were exported from the port of Basra during 1903, compared with 9,654 bags in the previous year.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS WROTE.—This is how a German firm recommends its "Export-duration-dry batteries" to the English public:—"Spoiling of these batteries whilst the transport or when keeping in stock is entirely excluded because the batterie shall be filled up by everyone himself very simple with great ease before use and the battery is ready to be used."

Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

THE PHARMACY BILL.

The Pharmacy Bill has been dropped. Official intimation of the fact was forthcoming on Monday, and in all probability we have heard the last of the Bill so far as this Session is concerned. It is, of course, possible for Mr. Lough to revive the Bill, but as at present advised he does not seem disposed to take this course. Indeed, in view of the utter impossibility of making any further progress with the Bill it would be useless for him to do so.

The measure has disappeared from the journals of the House of Commons, no day having been fixed for its second reading. What will happen to it next year it is difficult to say. The opinion seems to be now very generally held that Parliament will be dissolved as soon as practicable after the 1905 Budget. It is believed by friends and foes alike that the Government may be able to provide for the reduction of some taxes next year, and that if so they will be able to appeal to the electorate with a much better chance of success than they could after adding to taxation in time of peace. Of course an early dissolution means a barren session.

THE SHOP HOURS BILL.

Amendments to this Bill, for consideration on the second reading, are growing more numerous, even Mr. Cochrane, who has charge of it, joining in the re-casting process. The most notable amendment is one by Mr. Lough, which is to add "The sale of confectionery" to exempted trades.

TAX-FREE SPIRIT.

Colonel Sadler has given notice of his intention to move an amendment to the Finance Bill, enacting that henceforth it shall be permissible to sell without payment of any duty alcohol, suitably denatured or rendered impotable, for motive-power, heating, lighting, or manufacturing purposes. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is expected to make an interesting statement in connection with this proposal, and the debate to which it is expected to give rise is awaited with considerable interest by those who have taken part in the agitation for a concession of this character. In connection with the same subject, Mr. Louis Sinclair asked this week for a return showing how far the exemption in regard to duty-free alcohol has been taken advantage of. The return for which he has asked will show the number of applications received, the number granted, and the value of spirit on which exemption was granted between April 1, 1902, and March 30, 1903, and between April 1, 1903, and March 30, 1904.

POT-STILL WHISKY.

Mr. MacVeagh asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Wednesday if he would consider the advisability of in future separating in the annual Revenue returns the quantities of pot-still whisky distilled in Ireland and Scotland as distinguished from patent spirits distilled in Ireland, Scotland, and England, with a view to facilitating the work of inspectors in prosecuting under the Food and Drugs Act the owners of tied houses who fraudulently compel their tenants to sell English patent spirit as genuine Irish and Scotch whisky. The reply was that the returns of the Inland Revenue Department do not distinguish between pot-still and patent-still spirit, the difference being one that has no bearing upon the levying of the duty. Even if such information were obtainable in future it would not facilitate identification of spirits after they leave the control of the Inland Revenue.

"BEHRINGWERK" is the name of a limited liability company formed in Germany for the production and sale of Professor von Behring's inventions, such as antitoxins and serums. The company proposes to begin operations by the production of diphtheria antitoxin, which it will sell at "cut" prices.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Strychnine Mixtures.

SIR.—When experimenting, a few years ago, on the same lines as Mr. Roe, I found that as little as $7\frac{1}{2}$ min. of liq. strych. with 10 gr. of am. carb. in 1 oz. of aq. dist. deposited distinct crystals of strychnine. Also that 6 min. of liq. strych. under the same conditions did not deposit. I consider therefore that it is not safe, as a general thing, to prescribe more than 5 min. of liq. strychmin. with 1 oz. of an alkaline mixture.

Yours faithfully,

Earnes, July 11.

CHAS. G. WRIGHT.

Master, Apprentice, and Bicycle.

SIR,—I am and have been a bicyclist for over a quarter of a century. It was during my apprenticeship, nearly thirty years ago, that I had a severe attack of the bicycle fever which, during the late 'seventies and the 'eighties, raged through this country, and owing to which the present important cycle-industries have been built up. But of late years I have not met with many cases of acute form, and am rather glad to find such exists. It is good for a young man to have a "hobby," and bicycling is one of the best of them. With "Jason's" apprentice I am disposed to think it is rather a fad than a hobby, and the fever may soon burn itself out. He is either a poor cyclist or is abusing the pastime. A run on his bicycle should refresh him and make him more energetic; if an hour's run fatigues him, he is a poor rider or abusing it by riding for all (or more than all) he is worth, and this will sooner or later bring about a decline of the fever. Why should he walk about the shop with clips on his trousers, take extra time for meals and neglect his duty? I can only suppose it is a case of "a lax master makes a lax apprentice." Why does "Jason" allow it? Perhaps the apprentice has long hours and during them not five minutes to call his own; in which case he is likely to purloin them. Perhaps a corrective may help to correct the prandial fever, and for such I would suggest the occasional making up of a large batch of pills or horse-balls, or some powdering with a heavy pestle and mortar—these *ante cibum*. His limited energy may then be expended, and no meal-time needed to recoup. Instead of mild remonstrance, let "Jason" try a stern one and the exercise of firmness, which latter, I fear, has hitherto been lacking. The soft cap is popular and convenient, but not conducive to smartness.

Madeley, July 12.

F. FREEMAN.

Letters in Brief.

KEEPING IN TOUCH.—A subscriber in Scotland (183/38) says: "I do not write you very often, but may I say now that I regard the *C. & D.* and its excellent *Diary* as absolutely necessary for any chemist who wishes to keep in touch with the progress of his profession or trade?"

A MRS. WILLIAMS.—Mr. H. E. Spurr, of Huddersfield, desires to warn our subscribers about a Mrs. Williams who is understood to be suffering from cancer. She opens an account for 1-grain morphine suppositories; pays on the first few occasions, and leaves the district when the account is of goodly proportions. Mr. Spurr would be glad of any information of her present address.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT that happened the other day caused by the imp of an errand-boy, might inspire the facile pencil of Mr. Reynolds in an idle moment. My pharmacy was filled to suffocation with the fumes of HCl. In explanation I found said errand-boy cleaning the spatulas with spirit of salt, and he had left the acid on the steel to have free play. Out came the ammonia-bottle, and until the winds from heaven blew them away, we were lost in clouds of ammon. chlor. (38/21).

Dispensing Notes.

Californian Problems.

A *Yorkshireman* (143/42) writes to ask us how a terpene-hydrate solution, 10 gr. to the drachm, can be made. It cannot be done. Rectified spirit dissolves the substance to the extent of about 60 gr. per oz. of spirit. Our correspondent also wishes to know how to make a liquid of the following:

Pulv. camphoræ	...	...	...	5ij.
Acidi salicylici	...	...	...	5ij.
Paraffin. liquid. ad	...	...	...	5j.

This, again, is impossible: the resulting product is nearly solid. The prescribers of these things need a few lessons in pharmacy.

A Bismuth-mixture.

SIR,—Is it possible for the subjoined prescription to be dispensed as a clear mixture?

Sodii bicarb.	...	...	...	5iij.
Liq. bism. et amm. cit.	...	...	...	3j.
Tr. nuc. vom.	...	...	...	5iij.
Pepsencia (Fairchild's)	...	...	...	3j.
Tr. gent. co.	...	...	...	5iv.
Aq. chloroform. ad	...	...	...	5viij.

Yours truly,

BISMUTH. (149/43.)

[Precipitation of bismuth carbonate is bound to result sooner or later. See "The Art of Dispensing," page 239. Some commercial samples of liq. bismuthi contain more ammonium citrate than the B.P. requires, and these do not give the precipitate so quickly, or not at all.]

A Gelatinous Mixture.

SIR,—With or without the syr. the following often gelatinises in warm weather. Will you kindly state cause and how to prevent?

Liq. ammon. acet. conc. (1 to 5)	5v.
Potass. nitrat.	5v.
Vin. ipecac.	5v.
Syr. aurant.	5iiss.
Aq. ad	5xxx.

PRESCRIBER. (173/44.)

[The gelatinisation is most likely due to *Bacillus viscosus vini*, which probably exists in the spore-form in the ipecacuanha-wine, and grows freely in saline mixtures. Sterilisation by boiling is the best means of obviating the trouble if it persists even with fresh wine.]

A Ferroso-Ferric Mixture.

SIR,—I dispense a mixture containing potass. iodid., ferri et ammon. cit., potass. chlor., and aeth. chlor. It is a perfectly clear solution when dispensed, but when it has stood for four or five weeks a white deposit forms. Will you kindly inform me through your columns what the deposit is?

E.S. (176/52.)

[On exposure to light, and in presence of alcohol, solutions of ferric salts are reduced to the ferrous state in whole or part. We expect that this has happened in the above mixture, but experiment is necessary to determine what the precipitate is; it may be a mixture of a basic ferric compound and limo.]

Interaction in an Ointment.

SIR,—The following prescription was brought to me:

Hydrarg. oxid. flav.	...	...	gr. iv.
Atropin. sulph.	...	...	gr. ij.
Ung. simplic. ad	...	...	5j.

M. Ft. ung.

To be used twice daily to each eye as directed.

I dispensed it by dissolving the sulphate of atropine in the smallest quantity of water and adding this to the mixed hyd. ox. flav. and ung. simplex. Is this the correct method of procedure? (The ung. simplex was freshly made.) What ought to be the colour of the ointment when finished? I should have expected to find it a pale yellow colour, but it gradually grew paler, and an hour after completion the colour had quite disappeared.

Yours faithfully,

J. A. (181/231.)

[Oculists as a rule prefer atropine ointments to be made without dissolving the alkaloidal salt. It is unnecessary, and in this instance has helped to interaction between the mercuric oxide and atropine sulphate, alkaloid being liberated, and a little mercuric sulphate being formed. The complete decoloration may be due to the ointment containing free fatty acid, which is usual.]

£0

Legal Queries.

Labels to be marked "Liable" or "Not liable" to medicine stamp-duty should be sent to the Editor in duplicate and with a stamped and addressed envelope for return of the marked ones, if desired.

180/54. *F. J. E.*—It is the duty of the landlord to make good a water-cistern which has become corroded.

181/2. *R. W.*—A month's notice is the rule in the retail drug-trade, as is also a month's salary in lieu thereof. This applies to assistants as well as to employers.

181/16. *J. S.*—The Minor certificate is not valid in Ireland, and if you are to go there to keep open shop for the sale of poisons and compounding prescriptions, you will have to pass the Licence examination.

182/54. *Department.*—"Vaseline" is the registered trade-mark of the Chesebrough Company, and cannot be used by anybody without the company's express authority.

187/41. *Sigma.*—(1) We have never heard of any case in which the Board of Inland Revenue have taken proceedings against anyone upon a label marked by the Department "Not liable to duty," and the production in court of such a label would be a good defence. But the proceedings ought not to go that length, as the Board, unless in rare flagrant instances of infringement, always ask the offender if he can state any reason why he should not pay the penalty. That would be the opportunity of informing the Board that the label had been marked by them. The date would have to be given, or the number of the letter in which the information was conveyed. You must also keep in mind that interpretation of the law has changed within the past two years, and many labels marked "Not liable to duty" by the Board before the Sanguinetti and Glyn-Jones cases are now undoubtedly liable. Further, that a magistrate is not bound to adopt the Board of Inland Revenue opinion. It is quite within a magistrate's power to say that the Board is wrong. (2) If you will look at the words of the entire-drug exemption (see "P.F." II., page 36), you will find that they exclude from exemption any drug mixed with any ingredient whatsoever, so that any homeopathic attenuation in which sugar of milk is used is not an entire drug, and if it is sold under an ailment-name it is liable to duty, subject, however, to Exemption 3.

40/14. *Nemo.*—A headache-powder which is a known, admitted, and approved remedy is not made liable by enclosing it in a cachet. There is a tradition that a powder folded in a piece of paper and not sealed at the ends is not sold in an enclosure within the meaning of the Acts. This we doubt, but a single cachet certainly is an enclosure. We presume this is the point of your query.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

180/61. *Motor.*—It is not possible to say exactly what the substance is that is used for the motor-bicycle accumulator, but from your description it appears to be mercury bisulphate that has become damp by keeping.

31/3. *Sanmetto.*—(1) The old ideas in regard to the value of a business—e.g., that one is worth a year's returns—have broken down. Your estimate may be right, but in selling you should put definite values on the lease and goodwill, and sell the stock and fittings at valuation. Your business must be an exceptionally good one if, with 300% of stock and fittings, you expect to get 1,000% for it. (2) A trade-mark need not be sold with the business, but if it is applied to an article associated with the business the incomer should see that he has a good arrangement with you for an uninterrupted supply. (3) In regard to your additional query about book-debts, we may say that these are usually taken over by the incoming purchaser at a sum to be agreed upon. You should really employ a transfer-agent in the matter, as you appear to have little experience.

5/74. *Emerald.*—The lotion which you send us is a solution of sulphurated lime made by boiling 14½ oz. of

slaked lime and 25 oz. of sulphur in 1 gal. of water for half an hour, and filtering 100 oz.

182/61. *Doubtful.*—(1) There is nothing in the new method of administering the Medicine-stamp Acts to prevent stamped packets of dutiable powders being opened and sold singly. (2) By "sulph-hydrate of calcium" we should say that a solution of sulphur and lime is meant. See reply to "Emerald."

180/37. *Window-dresser.*—There is no handbook on chemists' window-dressing, and none on the subject generally, that we are aware of. That is the sort of knowledge that expert people find it profitable not to put into book-form.

177/30. *Alloy.*—You do not say whether you want to be a porter, fireman, or an analyst in the Royal Mint. This absence of precision shows that you lack one of the essential qualifications for the higher positions in the Mint; but you might write to the Mint.

180/45. *Vaseline.*—We have never heard of any ill results from the application for mange in dogs. It is well recognised by Veterinarians to be a proper remedy.

181/3. *Glacialine.*—"Powdered Dalmatian flowers" means insect-powder.

187/48. *G. S. F.* (South Africa).—(1) The amount of Camphor in Camphorated Oil is usually estimated by heating a weighed portion; e.g., take 5 grams of the oil and heat for two hours at 120° C. in a flat-bottomed dish. The loss should be 21.45 per cent., assuming that the preparation is made with olive oil. If it contain mineral oil the loss is greater, so that suspicion should generally be attached to the sample in such circumstances. In that case saponify a portion of the sample by heating with alcoholic potash, dilute with water, and filter. The mineral oil remains in the filter, and after drying it is dissolved in ether, and the clear solution evaporated gives the weight of the oil. (2) If you let us know which Dutch medicines you want to make, we will endeavour to supply you with the formulae.

187/31. *W.E.M.*—The article on "The Art of Dispensing" in our issue of July 9 gives the information you require.

153/68. *W. T. R.*—We have not worked on the matter further than is stated, and suggest that you should make some experiments.

36/55. *Rex.*—Iodised Cod-liver Oil.—This is made by dissolving iodine (1 part) in cod-liver oil (1,000 parts) by means of a gentle heat. Another and preferable method is to dissolve the iodine in 2 parts of chloroform and make up to 1,000 parts with cod-liver oil. The dose of the iodised oil is from one to two tablespoonfuls during each day.

164/5. *H. S. F. B.*—Liquor Limonis for mixing with syrup:

Terpeneless oil of lemon	...	℥xxxv.
Terpeneless oil of limes	...	℥x.
Terpeneless oil of orange	...	℥x.
Citric acid	...	3℥.
Quinoline yellow	...	q.s.
Alcohol	...	5℥iiss.
Water to	...	5℥.

Mix one ounce of this liquor with 18 oz. of syrup. The quinoline yellow is added in aqueous solution.

163/52. *A. H. J.*—Alkaline Baths for the treatment of rheumatism.—The simplest form of these baths consists in dissolving 4, 6, or 8 oz (usually the smallest amount) of crystallised sodium carbonate in 30 gals. of hot water. At some hydropathic establishments potassium carbonate is used as the alkali, either alone or mixed with sodium carbonate; and, again, effervescing baths of the Nauheim type are frequently used. These last-named are made with salt, calcium chloride, sodium bicarbonate, and hydrochloric acid. Fuller particulars were given in the *C. & D.*, August 26, 1899, page 362.

163/32. *M. D.*—(1) Chronic Moistness of the Hands is looked upon as the result of a nervous disposition, and hence not amenable to treatment in the ordinary sense of the word. Some good results, however, from the local use as astringents and antiseptics of alum, tannin, formalin,

or alcohol. The alum-bath is made of the strength of 1 oz. to the pint, and the hands soaked in the solution for ten minutes at a time. The alcohol is used by wetting the hands with it two or three times a day. (2) We should look upon shaving as meeting your request for a "temporary cure for superfluous hairs."

119/39. *Varicose*.—We are not able to trace the book on varicose veins about which you inquire.

166/37. *C. M. B.*—**Stimulating Liniment.** The following formula contains the ingredients you require, but a large choice of embrocations of a similar character will be found in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," Vol. II.:

Ol. pini	3x.
Ol. sinapis exp.	3xx.
Camphoræ	3ij.
Acid. acetic. glac.	3v.
Lin. capsici	3ij.
Ol. sambuci	3v.
Ol. terebinth. ad	Oiv.

M.S.A.

10/21. *Radium*.—The mixture seems to be in the nature of a placebo, being apparently a mistura ammon. chlorid., such as the following:

Ammon. chloridi	3ij.
Ext. glycyrrh. liq.	3vj.
Aquæ	3vj.

Two tablespoonfuls for a dose two or three times a day.

88/3. *Chicken*.—(1) **The Gape-powder** for chickens you send is the carbolised chalk to which we referred in the *C. & D.*, September 19, 1903, page 511. The strength of the powder is about 1 oz. of carbolic acid to 1 lb. of precipitated chalk. (2) The whisky-blending question is beyond us, but we will try to get some information on the point you ask.

163/4. *Remijia*.—**Removing Blood-stains from Vellum**.—Benzine will be best for this purpose, as it does not affect the texture of the vellum, and is not likely to make any difference in the tone of the banjo.

170/30. *A. T. McK.*—**Restoring Engravings**.—The process for cleaning old engravings is not a difficult one for a chemist, especially if he is also a photographer and appreciates the importance of removing from the paper every trace of the chemicals employed. A dish should be used of approximately the same size as the engraving, and the picture flooded with water. The water is poured off and the engraving flooded with one of the following solutions: (1) Hydrogen-peroxide solution 2 oz., water 18 oz. (2) Citric acid $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 20 oz. (3) Liq. sodæ chlorinatæ 1 oz., water 19 oz. As to which solution to use the state of the picture must be taken into account, but the peroxide solution is to be preferred. If the chlorinated-soda solution is used, much more washing is required to remove the chlorine from the texture of the paper. After soaking the picture in the bleaching-liquid for from fifteen minutes to half an hour the solution is poured off and replaced by water. The water is renewed every quarter of an hour till all trace of the chemical used is removed. Finally, after draining the water off, the picture is allowed to dry slowly, and flattened by ironing from the back with a flat-iron. Care must be taken not to handle the paper while it is wet, as some engraving-papers are very liable to tear when moist.

166/18. *Leo*.—**Depilatory**.—The kind your customer is referring to is that made by mixing emplastrum picis with a little ung. resine. As you will see, the action of such a preparation is simply mechanical, and as this is necessarily somewhat painful the method does not find favour. The modern method is to use sodium sulphide, quicklime, and starch mixed with water, to form a paste, at the time of using, but this would not suit your customer on account of the smell.

10/30. *Arthur*.—**Pile-lotion**.—This may be imitated as follows:

Plumbi acet.	3ij.
Calamini	3ij.
P. aluminis	3ij.
Aquam ad'	3iv.

Misce bene.

Bathe the parts with the lotion twice a day.

151/33. *Antiseptics*.—**The Hair-wash** contains a small quantity of castor oil and a good proportion of spirit. The perfume is "Jockey Club."

166/22. *Velox*.—**Liquid Soap**.—See reply in *C. & D.*, June 18, page 975.

166/26. *W. T. C.*—**Gold Paint**.—The celluloid varnish used as a basis for the kind of gold paint you mention is made by dissolving celluloid ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz.) in amyl acetate (20 oz.). An ounce of gold bronze is mixed with this quantity of varnish. There is a preference at the present time for a less pungent gold paint than one with amyl acetate as a menstruum, this being met by using a solution of resin ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz.) in benzine (20 oz.).

161/12. *J. A.*—**Black Harness-composition**:

Mutton suet	3ij.
Yellow wax	3vj.

Melt and add while warm—

Spirit of turpentine	3v.
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Add the mixture to the following, previously reduced to powder and mixed:

Sugar candy	3vj.
Lampblack	3iiss.
Prussian blue	3ss.
Soft soap	3ij.

Mix well and put up in tin boxes.

97/31. *J. C.*—**The Copying-pad** is different from those given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas." It consists of kieselguhr (a fine variety such as dimatos being indicated) made into a paste with glycerin and gelatin solution. The proportion of gelatin is but small. Use a solution of one ounce to a pint of water, and when dissolved add an equal volume of glycerin.

141/4. *X. Y. Z.*—The particulars of the "liquid extract" you give are insufficient. We do not undertake the identification of a liquid that has lost its label, but perhaps that is not the case with the sample you send.

91/45. *Ruscombe*.—The "finest skin-tonic in the world," prescribed by a Parsee skin-specialist, is a very weak arsenical solution with rose-water. Perhaps a massage of the facial muscles is part of the treatment and contributes materially to the efficacy of the lotion.

163/21. *E. C.*—**Poisoning Moles**.—The most effectual method of poisoning moles seems to be the placing of poisoned worms in the runs. The worms are prepared by dipping in a saturated solution of strychnine.

174/11. *Vet.*—The dose of ext. belladonnæ liq. for a horse is from 5ss. to 5iiss.

174/41. *S. W.*—You will need to try some of the formula for white liniment in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," Vol. II. Several of the recipes given there meet your requirements.

100/16. *Preston*.—The sample of **Boot-polish** arrived safely, but has not yielded satisfactory results on analysis. It is different from others we have examined in that it contains neither beeswax nor turpentine. There is soap present, but nothing else as far as we can make out. Will you experiment with a curd soap emulsion and see if it answers as a boot-polish?

147/17. *Thistle*.—**Headache-eachet**.—This contains about 8 gr. of phenacetin and 2 gr. of caffeine citrate.

144/29. *Gout*.—The bath-salt used for rheumatism and gout is sodium carbonate. It is used in the proportion of from 4 to 8 oz. in a bathful of water.

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

158/42. Where can Blundell's paste, used as an insecticide, be obtained? If not a proprietary article, what is the formula?

184/61. Where can number 1851 brand of Eau de Cologne be obtained?

181/22. Who are the makers of mist, chirseng conc., or what is it?

185/8. Who are the makers of carded combs bearing an elephant and tortoise trade mark?

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., July 14.

AS THE DAYS become sultrier business in drugs and chemicals declines, and drug-merchants or brokers, when queried about business, give the invariable reply, "Dead!" Particularly as regards drugs there appears to have been during the past week a period of suspended animation, but considerable business has been done in odds and ends, especially in connection with mineral-water trade. The parched condition of the general public during the past fortnight has given an impetus to drink producers, and many habitués of the Lane and of 'Change have benefited. Refined camphor has advanced farther, and oil of peppermint and shellac have also a dearer tendency. There is an uneasy movement in opium owing, it is said, to American speculative transactions. Cinchona is slightly easier, and there are other things given in the appended table which show an easier feeling. The volume of actual business done has been extremely small, for the holiday spirit is abroad in the land. The fluctuations of the week were as shown hereunder:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower.
Camphor	Opium	Cinchona	Catechu
Coriander-seed	Turmeric	Copper sulphate	Vanilla
Lemon-juice	(Madras)	Linsseed oil	
Oil, peppermint		Oil, cod-liver	
Shellac		Scammony-root	
		Turpentine	

Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, &c., have arrived at the principal ports in the United Kingdom from June 30 to July 12 inclusive: Acetanilide (@ Rotterdam) 5, (@ Amsterdam) 10; acid, acetic (@ Rotterdam) 158, (@ Frederikstad) 249, (@ Fiume) 33, (@ Ghent) 26; acid, boric (@ Leghorn), 4; acid, carbolic (@ Cologne) 50, (@ Amsterdam) 15, (@ Rotterdam) 60; acid, cresylic (@ Rotterdam), 4; acid, citric (@ Bordeaux), 32; acid, lactic (@ Hamburg), 2; acid, oxalic (@ Frederikstad) 20, (@ Hamburg) 12; acid, sulphuric (@ Rotterdam) 9, (@ Amsterdam) 180; acid, tannic (@ Hamburg) 9, (@ Rotterdam) 4; acid, tartaric (@ Antwerp) 15, (@ Bordeaux) 10; albumen (@ Havre), 25; alizarine (@ Rotterdam), 190; aniline (@ Rotterdam), 700; argol (@ Naples) 190, (@ Bordeaux) 92, (@ Oporto) 30; arsenic (@ Antwerp) 111, (@ Barcelona) 302, (@ Oporto) 340; bayberry bark (@ Baltimore), 80; belladonna root (@ Fiume), 45; bromine (@ Hamburg), 227; caffeine (@ Calcutta), 3; calamus root (@ Amsterdam), 5; calumba (@ Marseilles), 7; camphor (@ Kobe), 15; cardamoms (@ Bombay) 11, (@ Colombo) 129, (@ Tuticorin) 100, (@ Calicut) 10; caraway (@ Amsterdam) 210, (@ Rotterdam) 70; cassia fistula (@ Amsterdam) 70, (@ Dominica) 8; cinchona (@ Colombo) 37, (@ Calicut) 393, (@ Tuticorin) 95, (@ Amsterdam) 126, (@ Valparaiso) 60; cochineal (@ Las Palmas), 27; colocynth (@ Bagdad) 10, (@ Marseilles) 12; cream of tartar (@ Tarragona) 10, (@ Bordeaux) 178, (@ Barcelona) 5, (@ Marseilles) 8; cumin-seed (@ Saffi) 94, (@ Mogador) 78, (@ Mazagan) 50; curry powder (@ Bombay), 14; dill-seed (@ Bombay), 466; fenugreek (@ Casablanca) 100, (@ Saffi) 77; formaldehyde (@ Stettin), 10; galls (@ Bagdad), 50; ganja (@ Bombay) 4, (@ Calcutta) 2; gentian (@ Marseilles), 196; glycerin (@ Antwerp) 20, (@ Boulogne) 60, (@ Helsingfors) 5,584, (@ Marseilles) 33, (@ Sydney) 46; gum acroides (@ Hamburg), 112; gum arabic (@ Rotterdam) 95, (@ Amsterdam) 17, (@ Suez) 541, (@ Havre) 47, (@ Bagdad) 193, (@ Mobile) 1,040, (@ New Orleans) 906, (@ Bombay) 204, (@ Marseilles) 152, (@ Aden) 40, (@ Trieste) 2, (@ Alexandria) 170, (@ Moga-

dor) 36, (@ Antwerp) 58, (@ W. C. Africa) 13, (@ Hamburg) 23; gum copal (@ Hamburg) 56, (@ Singapore) 100, (@ Havre) 26, (@ W. C. Africa) 6, (@ Aden) 6, (@ Antwerp) 555, (@ Port Said) 17, (@ New York) 300; gum kauri (@ Sydney), 2,008; honey (@ New York) 15, (@ Jamaica) 58, (@ Montreal) 16, (@ Valparaiso) 316, (@ Dieppe) 122, (@ Hamburg) 10; insect powder (@ Trieste), 23; leeches (@ Ostend), 7; lemon-juice (@ Messina) 25, (@ Valencia) 20; lemon-grass oil (@ Cochín), 7; lime juice (@ Dominica) 10, (@ Barbados), 111; liquorice (@ Catania) 52, (@ Valencia) 10, (@ Marseilles) 55, (@ Batoum) 300, (@ Baltimore) 255; maco (@ Penang) 20, (@ Grenada) 19; "medicines" (@ New York) 9, (@ Philadelphia) 25; menthol (@ Yokohama), 50; mustard (@ Bremen), 35; nutmegs (@ Penang), 3; nux vomica (@ Cochín) 400, (@ Bombay) 132; oil, castor (@ Marseilles) 62, (@ Calcutta) 116; oil, citronella (@ Galle), 38; oil, coconut (@ Sydney) 248, (@ Galle) 91, (@ Cochín) 236; oil, cod-liver (@ St. John's) 600, (@ Drontheim) 51; oil, mustard (@ Calcutta) 170; oil, olive (@ Genoa) 501, (@ Leghorn) 10, (@ Malaga) 109, (@ Havre) 69, (@ Bordeaux), 217, (@ Marseilles) 2,050, (@ Corfu) 20, (@ Ste. Nazaire), 3; oil, palm (@ Hamburg) 279, (@ Philadelphia) 120; oils, essential (@ Messina) 483, (@ Hamburg) 45, (@ Boulogne) 15, (@ Genoa) 43, (@ Palermo) 13; oil, peppermint (@ Yokohama), 20; oil, olibanum (@ Bombay), 540; opium (@ Salónica) 5, (@ Marseilles) 10, (@ Smyrna) 10; orris (@ Leghorn), 4; paranitraniline (@ Rotterdam), 8; pimento (@ Jamaica) 522, (@ Cartagena) 100; potassium chlorate (@ Gothenburg) 280, (@ Tréport) 64; potassium oxalate (@ Rotterdam), 14; potassium permanganate (@ Hamburg), 157; potassium prussiate (@ Antwerp) 10, (@ Tréport) 33; quick-silver (@ Rotterdam), 2; quinine (@ Rotterdam) 2, (@ Amsterdam) 150; saccharin (@ Boulogne) 20, (@ Rotterdam), 1; saffron (@ Valencia), 1; sandarac (@ Mogador), 51; sarsaparilla (@ Kingston), 14; senna (@ Tuticorin) 107, (@ Bombay) 25, (@ Alexandria) 30; shellac (@ Rotterdam) 12, (@ Calcutta) 1,373, (@ Bombay) 74; soda nitrite (@ Rotterdam), 23; squills (@ Catania) 15, (@ Kobe) 45; storax (@ Marseilles) 152; tamarinds (@ Barbados), 66; tartar (@ Marseilles), 32, (@ Bordeaux) 91, (@ Rotterdam) 32, (@ Genoa) 16, (@ Hamburg) 2; tartar emetic (@ Hamburg), 35; vanilla (@ Mauritius) 13, (@ Havre) 2; wax (@ Tangiers) 9, (@ Bombay) 14, (@ Leghorn) 5, (@ Philadelphia) 116, (@ Boulogne) 51, (@ New York) 1,393, (@ Marseilles) 51, (@ Aden) 2, (@ Hamburg) 39, (@ Rotterdam) 9, (@ Calcutta) 29, (@ Havre) 83, (@ Brussels) 2, (@ Mogador) 38, (@ Pernambuco) 74; wax, ceresin (@ Hamburg) 70, (@ Rotterdam) 49; wax, paraffin (@ Baltimore) 125; wood-oil (@ W. C. Africa), 15; zinc-oxide (@ Antwerp) 268, (@ Boulogne) 150, (@ New York) 500, (@ Rouen) 23, (@ Stettin) 75, (@ Hamburg) 87.

Heavy Chemicals.

The general condition of the heavy-chemical market at all the principal centres remains practically unchanged. A fair home and export demand is being experienced, with deliveries against contracts about an average and new business a trifle slack. There are no important fluctuations in values, late figures being steadily maintained all round.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—Bleaching-powder is, if anything, in rather fuller demand. Caustic soda is moving steadily, and is also fairly well inquired for. Ammonia alkali continues in brisk demand and is very firm, and a similar remark applies to saltcake. Soda crystals tend towards scarcity owing to the hot weather.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—There is little business of moment being transacted, and recent rates have scarcely been maintained. Present nearest figures: Beckton 12l. to 12l. 1s. 3d., Beckton terms 12l., London 12l. 2s. 6d., Leith 11l. 18s. 9d. to 12l., and Hull 11l. 16s. 3d. to 11l. 17s. 6d.

SATINITE continues in fairly steady demand, at 57s. 6d. to 62s. 6d. per ton in usual casks, free on board.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE is in rather better demand, at 57s. 6d. to 60s. per ton, free on board or free on rails.

BROWN ACETATE OF LIME maintains a very steady tone, and is doer at 5l. 7s. 6d. to 5l. 12s. 6d. per ton, c.i.f.

RECOVERED SULPHUR is not in over-abundant supply, and keeps firm, at from 5l. 10s. to 5l. 15s. per ton, free on rails, in bags, according to delivery, &c.

GREEN COPPERAS is steadily maintained at late figures, and both home and export demand are about an average. Best Lancashire makes 37s. 6d. to 40s. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool; Welsh, 11s. to 12s. per ton, free on rails.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, July 13.

CASTOR OIL.—Good seconds Calcutta continues to sell in retail lots at 2½d. per lb. on the spot. For shipment, sellers are firm at 2½d. per lb., but no business is reported at that figure. First-pressure French remains unchanged at 2½d. on the spot. To arrive, one shipper has advanced his price to 19l. 10s. per ton, f.o.b. Marseilles; another agent quotes 20l. 10s.

BALSAM COPAIBA (Maranham).—For a recent arrival no bid was made at auction, but part of it is held for 1s. 7½d. per lb. For Para 1s. 5d. per lb. is wanted.

CANARY-SEED.—Owing to the bad reports about the crop in Turkey, stocks of good seed on the spot are held at 86s. to 100s. per quarter, inferior quality 80s., and River Plate 75s. The latter price is also quoted ex quay for shipment from the River Plate.

CARNAUBA WAX.—Ten bags yellow have been sold at 132s. 6d. per cwt., and seven bags of grey at 140s.

WAX.—Twenty-two blocks of Sierra Leone sold at 6l. 17s. 6d. Four bags of Chilian small have been sold at 7l. 2s. 6d. per cwt., and six bags at 7l. 8s. 9d. to 7l. 15s., according to quality.

CHILLIES.—Four bags of Sierra Leone reported sold at 40s. per cwt.

COLZA OIL.—Best French make has advanced to 23l. 10s. ex quay prompt shipment, 23l. 15s. per ton August shipment.

POTASSIUM BICHROMATE.—Very firm, at 3d. per lb. net.

HONEY.—Ten barrels Pilo 3 Chilian sold at 19s. 6d., and 50 barrels Pile 2 at 21s. 6d., and 35 barrels of no pile at 18s. cwt. Sixty cases of Californian sold at 37s. 6d. per cwt.

CAMPHOR.—German has again advanced to 2s. 5½d. per lb., c.i.f.

FRANDEER-SEEDS.—Sound foreign are very scarce; 15s. 6d. per cwt. might be business.

CUMIN-SEEDS.—New Morocco are offering at 21s. to 22s. per cwt., ex quay.

SODA NITRATE remains steady at 10s. and 10s. 3d. per cwt.

ANISEED.—Russian very quiet and neglected, at 18s. to 18s. 6d. per cwt.

COCCUS CACTI.—Three bags of black are reported at 1s. 6½d. per lb.

QUILLAIMA-BARK.—One ton sold at 17l. 12s. 6d.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, July 12.

The drug-market is very quiet, the only article tending upwards being

CAMPHOR.—Makers are willing sellers, and in second hands there is very little. Makers quote 550m. for ton lots. CONDURANGO BARK is quiet at 70m. per 100 kilos.

ERGOT is declining owing to the nearness of the new crop. The price now is 220m. per 100 kilos.

LYCOPodium is strong at 630m. per 100 kilos, owing to scarcity.

MENTHOL is falling; the spot price is 30m. per kilo, but there are no buyers.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—HIGH is quiet at 15m. per lb., while Japan is declining, and is now 12½m. per lb.

MYRRH is scarce, the price being 185m. per 100 kilos.

IPÉCACUANHA.—Business is quiet. Cartagena is now quoted at 10m. per kilo., and Rio at 11m. per kilo.

SENEGA is unsettled at 600m. per 100 kilos.

STAR-ANISE is quiet at 110m. per 100 kilos.

SPEARMINT is declining; the price is 190m. per 100 kilos.

WAX.—*Carnauba* is quiet at 270m. per 100 kilos. *Japan* has a downward tendency, the price being 105m. per 100 kilos.

American Drug-market.

New York, June 23.

The drug-market is quiet and trading slow, with no important price-changes.

ALOES.—Curacao is in limited demand, but values are going steady at 3½c. to 4c. Cape is quiet at 12c. to 14c.

ASAETIDA is in good demand, and full prices are realised. Ordinary grades are selling at 19c. to 22c.

CAMPHOR has declined again, owing to imports of Japanese refined. Domestic refiners now offer at 59c. in tablets.

CASCARA.—New bark is offered on the spot at 8c. One-year-old bark is nominally 11c., but 10c. will buy. New for later shipment could be bought about 1c. lower. For prime old bark up to 16c. is asked.

ERGOT is dull, and quotations for Spanish have fallen to 34c. and for Russian to 33c.

GOLDEN SEAL.—Spring-dug root is offered at 90c. Prime fall root is firmer, with \$1.10 asked.

JALAP.—One lot of good quality root sold at 11c., but no more is to be had at this figure. Holders ask 11½c. to 12c.

COD-LIVER OIL is inactive, dealers awaiting the trend of events. New Norwegian is offering at \$45, but finds no buyers at this figure.

MENTHOL is dull and weak, at \$4.90 to \$5. The inside figure could be shaded on a firm offer.

LYCOPodium is very firm, owing to good demand and light supplies. Ordinary is quoted at 69c. and Pollitz at 72c.

OPIMUM is not so firm, and \$2.62½ will buy in case lots.

QUININE has declined 1c., following the recent bark sale, and makers now quote on a basis of 22c. Second-hands offer Java at 21c. and German at 22½c. Sales are small.

SENEGA.—Western is offered at 60c., but no business is passing.

English Herb-crops.

Miss Sprules, of Wallington, Surrey, writes that the lavender-crop is very poor, acres having been destroyed. Peppermint is tolerably good, but the acreage is very much below the average.

Messrs. Potter & Clarke, reporting with reference to the prospects of the herb and essential-oil crops in the Carshalton and Mitcham districts, state that the peppermint-crop at present appears to be much better than last year. The early rain, with the later warm weather, has greatly improved it, and a full supply in much better condition than last year is expected. Chamomile-flowers last year were a failure, but this year the crop appears to be doing well. Tansy, hyssop, and wormwood are now in full bloom, and the cutting will shortly commence.

Messrs. W. J. Bush & Co. (Limited), of Ash Grove, Hackney, E., writing with regard to lavender and peppermint, report that in most places the excessive rainfall and cold summer of last year interfered with the growth of strong, healthy runners, and their ripening, upon which the success of the following year's peppermint-crop somewhat depends; and many fields showed numerous ugly bare patches during the early part of the season. But the conditions have been so favourable this year for the various necessary agricultural operations, especially for planting out and making good, that the fields of experienced and enterprising farmers show every indication of a good crop. Some growers, however, are grumbling. Lavender-plants look fairly well—not quite so luxurious as a few seasons back, though up to average.

Messrs. Strafford Allen & Sons (Limited) state that aconite promises to be a fair crop. Belladonna herb is looking healthy and well grown, but many of the roots were destroyed in the continuous wet of last year. There is a good growth of conium all round. The season has been a favourable one for digitalis, and prospects are fair. There is but a small plantation of elaterium, but it is healthy-looking. Hyoscyamus is of very healthy growth this season. Lavender is looking well under the favourable weather conditions. Peppermint is unsatisfactory. A large number of plants have been spoiled owing to heavy rains last season. The prospects are not very promising. Pennyroyal is looking well. The growth of poppies is favourable thus far, and they are specially free from blight and fly. *Lactuca virosa* is going well. Rhubarb is very healthy, seeing that there has been no check from frost during the spring. Roses are late in flowering, but it is too early to prophesy as to the prospects.

Messrs. J. & G. Miller, of Mitcham, state that the prospects in regard to medicinal plants and other herb-crops grown in the Mitcham district are not very promising at present. They are greatly in need of rain. From June 2 to July 11, a period of nearly six weeks, only 0.82 inch of rain has fallen, against an average of nearly 3 inches, and 7.05 inches during the same period last year. Peppermint has up to the present done better than last year, and should rain fall abundantly during the next few days, succeeded by fine weather, the crops will be good in most places, although the total yield will again be small owing to the short acreage, which is very little more than half an average. Lavender promises well, but the acreage is not more than half what it was two years ago; consequently prices ought to go higher. Chamomiles will be a very bad crop if rain does not fall during the next few weeks. Belladonna is a poor crop. There is only a very small quantity of rosemary grown. On the whole, even with the very dry, hot weather, prospects are better than last year.

Cablegrams.

SMYRNA, July 12. 12.30 P.M.:—Owing to speculation among American operators the price of opium has advanced to 6s. 8d. per lb. There are few sellers, and the market closes firm.

NEW YORK, July 14. 2.32 P.M.:—Business on this market is dull. Opium is easy, at \$2.60 per lb. Peppermint oil, at \$3.20 per lb., and menthol, at \$4.40 per lb., are both weak. Balsam of copaiba is slow of sale, at 30c. per lb. Refined camphor is higher, and is now selling at 62c. per lb. Damiana is weak, at 8c. per lb., and podophyllum is easier, at 6c. per lb.

ACID, CITRIC.—In better demand, and fair country inquiry at unchanged prices.

ACID, TARTARIC.—No change in prices, but steady business ex existing contracts.

ALMONDS.—The crop in Sicily is considerably under the average. Prices are advancing in spite of the absence of

any demand for export. The latest quotations are P. & G. sweet 66s. for prompts, and 70s. 6d. for September-October shipment; P. & G. bitter, 67s. for prompts and 73s. for September-October; Avola current 74s., and choice ditto 80s. 6d. (for September-October) per cwt. of 50½ kilos., f.o.b.

BAYBERRY-BARK.—A little demand; spot business done at 37s. 6d. per cwt. net.

BELLADONNA-ROOT.—Owing to spot prices being relatively cheaper than forward, fair business has been done at last week's prices.

CAMPHOR.—A sudden scarcity of crude is given as the reason for the advance in German refined noted last week. Since then the German makers have advanced the price of bells to 2s. 5½d. for 5-cwt. lots. One of the English makers quotes bells at 2s. 6d. per lb., and flowers 2s. 5d., but 2s. 8d. is said to be wanted for English refined.

A consular report states that Japan has exported camphor to the value of 361,154l., a slight increase over the previous year, the United Kingdom's share, however, being only 50,000l., as against 82,000l. in 1902. The Formosan camphor monopoly, granted to Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co. in 1900, has led to a development in Japan proper of camphor-production, which, until last year, had been independent of Government control. In 1902 camphor was exported from Japan to the value of 347,000l., as against only 179,000l. in 1899. This expansion of the independent trade may have seemed likely to prove detrimental to Formosan interests, for Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co.'s monopoly has now been extended to the whole Empire.

CANARY-SEED is firmer, as higher prices are now asked for new crop Morocco. Business, however, is quiet, the quotation for Turkish on the spot being 72s. 6d. to 75s. per quarter.

CANNABIS INDICA.—The arrival of another 2 tons is to be noted.

CANTHARIDES.—"New crop" is quoted at 3s. 1½d. per lb. f.o.b. Hamburg. This is probably old sorts, as the new crop Russian is not yet gathered, and the price quoted is very low. The spot price is firm at 3s. 6d. per lb.

CARDAMOMS.—Owing to reports of floods in Ceylon, a rise in price is not improbable, but no actual movement is yet reported. The market closes firmer.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Sales have been made at 60s. for new and 62s. 6d. to 67s. 6d. for two to three years' old bark. Forward is not quite so cheap, 39s. to 41s. for prompt shipment for car-loads being asked, but no business reported.

Reporting on the trade of the Consular district of Portland, Oregon, for 1903, Mr. Consul Laidlaw states that the bark of the cascara sagrada, or chittim-tree, has of recent years assumed a growing importance as an article of commerce, and appears to be produced principally in this district. The article is being largely used in medicine, and during the past year about 500 tons was shipped to the United Kingdom and Continent. The production was stimulated by high prices to such an extent that there is danger of all the trees being destroyed. In May, the average price paid was 2d. per lb., but under demand it reached 6d. in August, and as high as 10d. was paid in September. The peeling season is from May to August. The tree grows in wet ground, is of rapid growth, but rarely attains a size over 1 foot in diameter. One was reported last year as 2 feet 3 inches, but the sizes preferred for peeling are from 4 inches and upwards. In peeling, the tree is first girdled about 5 feet from the ground and the bark removed down to the base. It is then cut down and the bark removed from the rest of the trunk and larger branches. The bark is then dried in the sun for four or five days, chopped up, and packed in sacks for shipment. The production last year was about 1,000 tons. From present appearances there will be an over-production in 1904, and not more than 2d. is offered for the dried bark.

CATECHU.—The price for pale cubes is lower; they are now to be bought at 32s. 6d. per cwt.

CHAMOMILES.—There is a good demand for flowers at 55s. to 38s. per cwt., spot.

COPPER SULPHATE is easier. The spot price is from 18l. 12s. 6d. to 19l. 10s. per ton. The exports from the United States during the first five months of this year were 9,995 tons, as against 6,977 tons during the corresponding period of 1903.

CINCHONA.—At the auctions on Tuesday 904 packages of bark were offered, and all but 229 packages of East

Indian sold at slightly easier rates. The average unit was 1½d., as compared with 1½d. at the last London sale and 1½d. to 1¾d. at the previous Amsterdam auction.

The following table shows the quantity of bark offered and sold:

	Packages Offered	Packages Sold
East Indian cinchona ...	666	437
Ceylon cinchona ...	114	114
Java cinchona ...	81	81
South American cinchona ...	43	43
	904	675

The appended statement gives the approximate quantities of bark purchased by the principal buyers:

	Lbs.
American and Italian factories ...	33,122
Mannheim and Amsterdam factories ...	21,449
Frankfort and Stuttgart factories ...	18,078
Messrs. Howards & Sons ...	12,699
Brunswick factory ...	11,690
Imperial Quinine-factory ...	7,398
Druggists, &c. ...	32,579
Total quantity sold ...	137,015
Bought in or withdrawn ...	41,705
Total quantity offered ...	178,720

The following prices were paid:

EAST INDIAN.—Succirubra, natural stem chips and shavings, 2d. to 3d. per lb.; quilly stem chips, 2½d. to 2½d.; stem chips and branch, 1½d. to 2½d.; fair root, 2½d. to 2½d.; fair quills, 4½d. to 5½d.; broken quills, 3½d. to 4½d. Officialis, natural stem chips and shavings, 2½d. to 2½d.; ditto partly renewed, 4½d.; branch, 2d. to 2½d.; root, 3½d. to 4½d. Ledgeriana, stem chips, 3½d. to 4½d.; stem and branch, 4½d. to 4½d.; branch, 1½d.; root, 5½d.

CEYLON.—Ledgeriana, natural stem and chips, 4d. to 5d. per lb.; renewed chips and shavings, 6½d. to 6½d. Succirubra chips, 3d.; red quills and chips, 2½d. to 2½d.

JAVA.—Ledgeriana, branch, 5½d. to 6½d. per lb.; hybrid branch, 4½d. to 5½d. Succirubra, branch, 3½d.

SOUTH AMERICAN.—Flat damaged Bolivian cultivated Calisaya, 6½d. to 9½d. per lb.; fair quills, 6½d.; dull, 5½d.

The auction to be held at Amsterdam on July 28 will consist of 6,896 packages Ledgeriana, Officialis, and Hybrid, 1,191 bales 751 cases of Succirubra—total, 786,129 kilos. of Java bark. The stock in first-hands at Amsterdam consisted on July 7 of 3,737 packages Government bark and 9,276 packages private bark, including the quantity to be put up in auction on July 28.

The N.V. Nederlandsche Veeam of Amsterdam reports that the shipments from Java to Europe during June, 1904, have amounted to 1,114,000 Amst. lbs.:

	Amst. lbs.		Amst. lbs.
1903 ...	1,219,000	1897 ...	824,000
1902 ...	1,200,000	1896 ...	716,000
1901 ...	1,048,000	1895 ...	889,000
1900 ...	866,000	1894 ...	755,000
1899 ...	1,126,000	1893 ...	816,000
1898 ...	1,033,000		

Total shipment, January-June.

	Amst. lbs.		Amst. lbs.
1904 ...	6,198,000	1898 ...	4,917,000
1903 ...	5,785,000	1897 ...	3,334,000
1902 ...	5,399,000	1896 ...	3,976,000
1901 ...	5,217,000	1895 ...	3,768,700
1900 ...	4,118,000	1894 ...	3,743,000
1899 ...	5,090,800	1893 ...	4,060,000

CORIANDER.—As anticipated, prices have risen; 16s. 6d. per cwt. is the price asked for new seeds, due in about two or three weeks. The quality does not seem to be so fine as last year's crop, for which 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. is now asked. The new crop is small, and as stocks are nearly exhausted higher prices may be expected in the autumn. English seeds are steady at 22s. to 26s.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—In better demand, but prices are unchanged.

ERGOT.—Russian is quoted at 1s. 1d. per lb., c.i.f. Hamburg, for forward delivery, and Spanish is 1s. 2d.

GALLS.—Very firm. Fair business has been done during the week, and several parcels have been withdrawn at higher prices. For blue Busreh the price is now 55s. per cwt., for greens 52s., and for whites 50s.

GINGER, COCHIN.—Several hundred bags changed hands this week. The consumptive demand is much better.

IPECACUANHA.—No business passing; the nominal price for Rio is 4s. 6d. per lb. The stocks at the London docks are—Rio, 290; cultivated Rio, 78; Cartagena, 74; total,

442 packages. At the same time last year there were 404 packages of Rio, 68 of cultivated, and 250 of Cartagena; total, 722.

LEMON-JUICE.—The prevailing thirsty weather has created a good demand. Raw juice is selling at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per gal., and refined 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.

LIME-JUICE.—Selling freely owing to the hot weather. The price for in puncheons is 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. and for refined 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.

LITHIUM CARBONATE.—One of the makers has this week fixed his price at 2s. 9d. per lb. Only small orders are still being executed (not more than 56 lbs. for each buyer), and one of the factories reports "booked full." There are many buyers, but holders are waiting patiently until normal prices are reached.

MENTHOL.—For arrival business has been done in Kobayashi at 13s. for September-October shipment. The spot price is 13s. 6d. to 13s. 9d. per lb., but there are few inquiries.

MERCURY.—Steady, at 7l. 17s. 6d. per bottle. Mr. A. S. Pickering in his monthly circular states that the imports for June in 1904 were 4,444 bottles, as against 6,482 in 1903, 4,564 in 1902, and 5,684 in 1901. From January to June the shipments were 31,307, as against 33,072 in the first six months of 1903. The exports in June, 1904, were 2,667, as against 761 in 1903, 617 in 1902, and 5,356 in 1901; and for January to June, 1904, 10,952 bottles have been exported, or 1,032 bottles less than during the corresponding period of 1903.

OIL, CASTOR.—Finest Italian is slightly easier, but 29s. 6d. per cwt. is still the price. Belgian firsts is quoted 20l. spot and 19l. 15s. for August-December delivery; seconds 18l. spot and 17l. 15s. August-December, barrels free, ex wharf, London. For Hull make the price for cold-drawn pure pharmaceutical oil in barrels is 22l. 5s. per ton, and 23d. per lb. in cases; firsts, 19l. 15s. in barrels and 23d. in cases for prompts, with 19l. 17s. 6d. for August-December and 20l. 2s. 6d. for January-April delivery; seconds, 17l. 15s. in barrels, 23d. in cases, August-December 18l. 7s. 6d., and January-April 18l. 12s. 6d.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Owing to lack of orders, prices are again easier, 148s. to 150s. being quoted c.i.f. for new Norwegian to arrive. The spot price is 162s. Newfoundland oil seems quite forgotten at the moment.

Our Bergen correspondent, writing on July 9, states that the oil market is still very easy—as usual at this season. The last quotation of 155s. is, however, maintained, and is likely to be ruling for the next month. The export from Bergen up to date amounts to 3,658 barrels, against 1,359 barrels at the corresponding date of last year.

OIL, LIMES.—Good distilled oil is quoted at 1s. 8d. per lb.

OIL, MALE-FERN.—The B.P. oil is quoted at 3s. 7d. per lb., in 14-lb. tins.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Considerably higher prices are regarded as imminent. Japanese dementholised is dearer to arrive, business having been done in Kobayashi at 5s. per lb., c.i.f., for August-September shipment. The spot price is from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per lb. There is little inquiry for HGH, but some business has been done at 14s. 6d. per lb. For American tinned the nominal price is from 13s. to 15s. per lb.

OILS, ESSENTIAL.—Star aniseed is now 4s. 9d. spot, 4s. 6d. c.i.f. to arrive. Cassia no change, no sales reported. A Continental report states that the market in Messina essences has strengthened considerably during the last few weeks, and prices in Sicily have risen.

OILS, FIXED.—For *Linsced* 16s. 9d. to 16s. 10½d. is quoted; barrels 17s. 6d. *Rape* is quiet at 21s. 6d. per cwt., spot, for refined. *Cottonseed* is unchanged; crude is selling at 17s. 6d. to 17s. 9d. per cwt., spot, and 19s. to 20s. 6d. for refined. *Cocoonut*, 31s. per cwt. for Cochin and 28s. for Ceylon on the spot. *Lagos Palm* is 26s. 6d. *Olive Oil*, Spanish 31s. 6d., Levant 31s., and Mogador 31s. *Turpentine* easier 40s. 10d. for American on the spot. *Petroleum* is flat, at 6½d. per gal. for American water-white, 5½d. for ordinary, and 5d. for Russian.

ORIUM.—Holders are firm, but a few parcels have changed hands this week at recent values. The spot price for Salonica is 8s. per lb., and for Karahissar 7s. 3d. per lb. In spite of the reported American speculation (noted

in our Smyrna telegram) it is not anticipated that prices will be greatly affected. A few more parcels of Persian having come on the market, prices are easier, the nominal price being now 11s. 3d. per lb.

SMYRNA, June 24.—A quiet market this week, with easier prices for new crop. For old selected rich material sellers are still very tenacious, and 23 cases have changed hands at last week's figures. The sales in new crop amount to 40 cases, and these show a great improvement on last year's qualities; hitherto the various tests having shown an average of 0.75 per cent. more than last season. The latest quotations are: New current, as to quality and strength, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 2d. per lb., f.o.b.; new selected talequale, 6s. 1d. to 6s. 3d.; old manufacturing material, as to quality, 6s. 5d. to 7s.; old Yerli, Karahissar, and Bogaditz, 6s. 7d. to 7s. 6d. Old crop is expected to decline, but at the prices given for new, a further decline is not expected; both speculators and consumers will buy largely at these figures. The arrivals to date amount to 252 cases, against 116 at the same period last year.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 7.—The gathering-in of the opium-crop is proceeding satisfactorily everywhere, and though there are some complaints of small yield from some districts it is now pretty certain that the yield, including Salonica, will be 11,000 cases or over. If the stock in Turkey be taken into consideration—say, 4,000 cases and 2,000 to 3,000 in Europe and America—the grand total of 17,000 to 18,000 cases is available for the world's requirements. Thus if Turkey produces no crop for three years in succession there will be still enough opium to go round. These facts require no comment, but are not being taken into consideration on this side. Speculators, both here and in Salonia, are buying all the opium they can lay hands on and depositing in the banks. This has brought about a higher value than the actual position warrants, but with a little patience on the part of consumers they will get in at their own prices ere long. The weight of the crop must tell before long, and will be much more felt if autumn sowings are put under ground under favourable conditions. We may then very easily see quite a *débâcle*.

A monthly report from Smyrna, dated June 30, states that the harvesting of the crops, both in Anatolia and the Salonica districts, has been continued throughout June, under the best weather conditions, and it is now generally admitted that the yield this year will exceed that of 1902. Under these circumstances holders have been forced to lower their figures, which stood nominally at 5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d. per lb. for new-crop, and 6s. to 7s. for old, as to quality. In a few weeks the heavy arrivals which are expected will overflow the market, and then probably the position will be easier, in the way of buyers finding sufficient stuff to meet their engagements; but until then no one knows what speculators will do, and injudicious purchases may again spoil matters this year. Buyers for the United States appear to be very liberal this season, for they invariably buy up all that offers without any hesitation and no severe conditions, which encourages native dealers to buy at, comparatively speaking, high prices on the growing markets. This state of things of course makes it very hard on buyers for the English and Continental markets, who have to impose very strict and severe conditions, and have the lowest limits possible to work upon. The arrivals to date are 350 cases, against 156 at same period last year, and in Constantinople 43, against 8 in 1903. The stock in first and second hands is now 2,916 cases, against 4,492 at same period last year, and in Constantinople 481, against 594.

ORANGE-PEEL.—In good demand for all sorts. Fine cut has advanced 1d. to 8d. per lb. for case lots, and the supply is very limited.

PEPPERMINT.—A German report states that although small quantities of the leaves have come into the market from South Germany, the bulk is not expected from the chief harvest in Thuringia before the middle of July. The harvest will be somewhat later this year, but a good medium yield is reckoned upon.

PIMENTO.—Between 400 and 500 bags changed hands this week at better prices. Fair berries are now 4½d. to 4¾d. per lb., and good 4¾d. to 4½d. per lb.

POTASSIUM BROMIDE.—An offer has been made this week of several cwt. of "spot" (understood to be part of the consignment referred to in this report some time ago). It is not quite B.P., and 1s. 5½d. per lb. net is the price mentioned.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE.—For spot London crystals 3d. per lb. is the price, and the same figure will buy the powder.

QUININE.—Business is suspended and the position is unchanged. For German make there are plenty of buyers at

10½d. per oz., but no sellers under 10½d. The landings during June were 40,000 oz. and the deliveries 47,376 oz., making the stock on June 30, 3,404,272 oz., as compared with 3,376,832 oz. at the corresponding date in 1903.

SASSAFRAS-BARK.—Some changed hands this week at 4½d. per lb. spot.

SCAMMONY-ROOT.—Several bales have changed hands at 19s. per cwt.—an easier price. There are still fair stocks in hand.

SENEGA.—Spot prices are firmer. There are as yet no offers of new crop, which is somewhat surprising. There have been some inquiries, and while some holders are willing to sell at 2s. 6d. per lb. others will not accept less than 2s. 7d.

SHELLAC.—Dearer. The fire at Gun Wharf has probably been a factor in sending up the price. There were rumours early last week that 2,000 to 3,000 cases had been destroyed or damaged. Later particulars showed that 1,100 cases had been destroyed, of which 947 cases were Orange. The price rose steadily, and this week a moderate business has been done on the spot at 210s. for fair genuine TN Orange. Futures are strong, and a fair business has been done—July delivery, 211s. to 212s.; August, 210s. to 213s.; October, 205s. to 206s.; November, 204s. to 205s.; December, 200s. to 203s. The landings for June were 2,505 chests; delivered, 3,439; stock, 25,544.

SUGAR OF MILK.—The spot price for good white B.P. powder remains at 57s. 6d., but business has been done in forwards at slightly less.

SULPHUR.—In good demand at 6l. 5s. ex wharf for quantity; 6l. 10s. small lots; roll 5s. ton less. A Messina report states that the consumption in France and Italy this year has almost trebled. The exports in May to these countries amounted to 25,671 tons in 1904, against 9,311 tons last year. Larger imports have likewise been made to Southern Austria, Southern Russia, and the German Rhenish provinces. Imports of Japanese sulphur to California increased in 1903 to 29,800 tons, as against 6,020 tons in 1902. In all probability this demand will continue, and may partly serve to compensate producers for the loss caused by the paper-mills gradually using more pyrites—a movement which is extending. The following table shows how great the use of sulphur is growing and how small is becoming, relatively, the Sicilian production, which was formerly the sole source of supply. Of the sulphur consumed in the United States in 1903 there was—

	Tons
Imported from Sicily	170,000
" Japan	30,000
Produced in U.S.A.	12,000
Extracted from pyrites produced in America	102,000
" " imported into ..	196,000
	510,000

To this may be added the consumption of Europe, and a total of 2,000,000 tons may be approximated as the total yearly consumption of sulphur in all countries, of which Sicily only produces about 500,000 tons. The latest quotations are: For best seconds in bulk 81s. 9d., best thirds 79s. 6d., current thirds 77s. 9d., refined block 90s. 6d. per ton of 13 Sicilian cantars, f.o.b. Refined block in bags is selling at 93s., sublimed flowers (pure) 108s. 3d., current 100s. 6d., commercial 94s. 9d., best seconds ground 90s.; refined roll 96s. 3d. (bags), 101s. 9d. (3-cwt. casks), in sticks (ordinary size) 105s. 6d., (small) 108s. per ton of 20 cwt., f.o.b.

TRAGACANTH.—Fair business has been done at even values, the bulk sold being medium and lower grades at unchanged prices. Firsts are quoted 13l. 10s. to 14l. per cwt., seconds 12l. to 13l., thirds 10l. 10s. to 11l. 10s., fourths 7l. 10s. to 9l. 10s., yellow 6l. to 7l., hog 50s. to 85s.

TURMERIC.—Sales have been made on the spot of fair Bengal at 9s. 6d. per cwt.; for arrival there are sellers at 7s. 9d., c.i.f., but no buyers. Owing to a fair quantity of Madras being burned at a wharf holders are asking 11s. to 12s. per cwt. for bright finger Madras.

VANILLA.—At auction on Wednesday 482 tins were offered, but the market was slow and dull. The assortment offered was principally Mauritius, and these sold at from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb. cheaper for good qualities. Fair to good Mauritius, 8½ to 9 inch, sold at 17s.; 8 to 8½ inch, 13s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.; 7 to 8 inch, 7s. to 11s.; 6½ to 7 inch, 6s. 9d. to 8s. 3d.; 4 to 6½ inch, 5s. to 7s. 6d. Seychelles, fair to good, 7 to 8 inch, 9s.; 6 to 7 inch, 6s. 6d. to 8s.; 3 to 4 inch, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. Australian, good, 7 inch, 7s.; 6½ inch, 6s.; 5½ inch, 5s. 6d. Ceylon, 10xy, 3s. 9d. to 4s. No Tahiti was sold.

WAX, BEES.—Good B.P. quality is offered on the spot at 7l. 12s. 6d. per cwt. Japan is selling quietly at 58s. to 60s. per cwt.

London Drug Statistics.

THE following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of June, 1904, and to the stocks on June 30.

	June		Stocks		1904	
	Landed	Delivd.	1904	1903	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes.....cs, &c.	93	79	707	1,170	957	1,154
" gourds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aniseed, star.....cs	25	—	31	9	25	—
Arrowroot.....pkgs	2,720	2,793	11,111	13,210	10,280	12,971
" Balsams" cks, &c.	—	22	691	860	166	265
Calumba.....bgs	5	111	360	1,127	17	237
Camphor.....pkgs	1,039	797	922	1,729	4,036	4,033
Cardamoms.....cs, &c.	674	462	2,947	2,721	4,055	3,237
Cinchona.....pkgs	1,056	967	6,006	5,856	5,952	5,404
Cochineal.....bgs	15	29	305	676	161	345
Cubebs....."	—	20	1,150	1,252	120	142
Dragon's-blood.....cs	—	13	65	122	21	72
Galls.....pkgs	232	298	1,930	6,132	493	3,558
Gums—						
Ammoniacum ..	11	5	19	21	14	8
Animi	67	98	546	362	756	435
Arabic	862	744	7,977	7,396	6,382	8,752
Asafetida....."	61	61	339	449	629	434
Benzoin	15	114	1,290	1,591	1,202	989
Copal....."	3,637	4,858	22,727	31,232	25,304	35,777
Damar	380	400	1,906	2,464	2,060	2,223
Galbanum	—	—	33	—	—	—
Gamboge....."	8	19	20	28	116	114
Guaiacum	—	15	16	56	54	32
Kauri .. tons, net	237	195	1,090	742	1,161	1,170
Kino.....pkgs	4	—	128	151	6	13
Mastic	—	2	24	18	24	13
Myrrh, E.I....."	10	3	70	100	126	147
Olibanum	882	111	3,246	2,391	3,777	1,267
Sandalac....."	129	160	1,078	1,403	595	649
Tragacanth....."	985	824	4,907	4,569	6,963	6,287
Ipecacuanha—						
Matto Grosso ..	9	27	309	333	210	327
Minas	—	8	96	—	2	70
Cartagena	2	4	49	267	29	166
E. I.	41	34	16	—	41	39
Jalap.....bls	89	—	206	139	89	9
Nux vomica.....pkgs	—	67	741	24	927	209
Oils—						
*Aniseed, star.....cs	55	2	344	755	180	37
*Cassia....."	—	—	95	297	146	142
Castor.....csks	90	70	107	155	448	390
Cocoa-nut.....tons	112	66	179	460	391	522
† Quinine.....lbs	2,500	2,961	212,767	211,052	25,625	17,715
Rhubarb.....clts	30	61	148	373	251	381
Sarsaparilla.....bls	23	134	197	178	498	578
Senna.....bls, &c.	50	288	1,380	928	1,237	2,276
Shellac.....cs	2,455	3,439	25,544	22,070	33,691	25,494
Sticklac....."	61	207	145	209	693	709
Turmeric.....tons	13	29	384	405	103	176
Wax, bees.....pkgs	523	215	1,478	1,519	2,167	2,280
" Japan.....cs, &c.	50	14	569	424	495	309

* Stocks lying at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included in this return.

† Includes the quantity at Red Lion, Bull, and Smith's Wharves; also at the Decks.

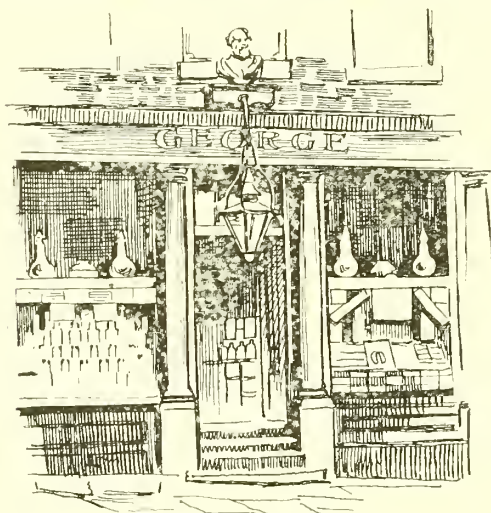
DEATH OF MR. A. H. ALLEN.—As we go to press we receive information of the death of Mr. A. H. Allen, Sheffield, which occurred this morning (Thursday). His portrait and particulars of his career are given on page 110.

British Pharmaceutical Conference,

The Sheffield Meeting.

Further Notes on Local Pharmacy and Some Affiliated to it.

THE awakening to an appreciation of municipal power and dignity which has taken place in Sheffield during the last decade, has resulted in sweeping away the old narrow, crooked streets in the centre of the city and the substitution of handsome thoroughfares. Naturally this has affected in no small degree the conditions under which business is carried on. Old landmarks have vanished, and with them many historic pharmacies, among them Mr. Radley's in the Market-place and Messrs. Cubley & Preston's in High Street. The stress of competition and the



THE OLDEST PHARMACY IN SHEFFIELD.

altered conditions of trade have influenced the disappearance of others—e.g., Mr. Clayton's shop in the Wicker, and John Middleton Salisbury's on the Moor; whilst the extension of the electric-tramcar system from centre to outskirts has seriously affected the balance of trade in certain suburban districts. Pharmaceutical profits in Sheffield, as elsewhere, run the gamut of prosperity from

John Webster in 1814. The business was for many years in the hands of the late Mr. C. A. George, and is carried on at the present time on behalf of his family.

SOME VETERANS.

IN THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, April 25, 1903, portraits were published of the three oldest chemists in Sheffield—viz., Mr. G. B. Cocking, Mr. W. Clayton, and Mr. J. T. Dobb, who are all still to the fore. Mr. Cocking has been practically confined to the house during the last few months, but is still remarkably active considering that the Conference is to meet a few days before his eighty-second birthday. His recollections make him very emphatic about the decline of the drug-trade in Sheffield, dating from the day when Thomas Whitaker, a bookseller in Fargate, commenced to sell 1s. 1½d. "patents" for 1s. The local Chemists and Druggists' Society, of which Mr. Cocking was a founder, tried to cut the "cutters," by co-operative buying, and it is a sad commentary on the plan that shilling patents would be welcomed to-day.

Mr. Clayton we found so sprightly that it needed his assurance that he was born in January, 1828. He was apprenticed to Messrs. Newton & Sons, of Rotherham, staying three years, when he went to Mr. George Hopper, a surgeon who had a druggist's business, for 2½ years. His next move was as assistant to Mr. John Hill, West Street, Sheffield, of whom he speaks in the highest terms as a maker and seller of pure drugs. After further experience Mr. Clayton started business in the Wicker in April, 1844. From the first he had a comfortable dispensing connection, being known to the doctors through his long stay with Mr. Hill, and he soon acquired a good mixed business. At that period there were four druggists' shops in the Wicker: now there is not one.

Mr. J. T. Dobb, the third of the trio of veterans, describes himself as one of the old school. He was apprenticed with Joseph Henry Sales, in Rotherham (his native place), who was one of the first to manufacture a certain furniture-polish, and Mr. Dobb makes the same polish to this day. On leaving Mr. Sales Mr. Dobb set up in business in Mitchell Street, on May 12, 1852, and from there migrated to Meadow Street, until he purchased the business of Joseph Cecil at 62 to 64 Westbar, his present premises; he carried on the Meadow Street shop



MR. W. CLAYTON.



MR. G. B. COCKING.



MR. J. T. DOBB.

first-class dispensing businesses downwards, and at least one registered chemist ekes out his living by making knives.

The oldest chemist's shop in Sheffield is that of Mr. George, opposite the Town Hall, which was established by

for a time as a branch. The Westbar shop is noted for its wholesale and heavy trade. Mr. Dobb still takes an active interest in business along with his son, Mr. Thomas Dobb, Ph.C., and they have a large paint and

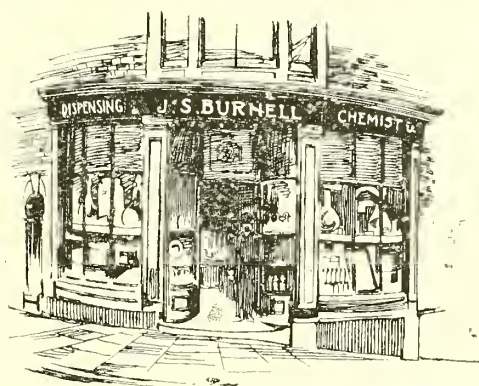
colour manufactory, also a considerable business with the steel-trade in alloys, &c. Mr. Dobb has been a fighter, and still expresses his views with surprising freshness and vigour, considering his seventy-four years. He was a prominent member of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, and says to this day that the Pharmaceutical Society has been the ruin of business. He formerly took an active part in local pharmaceutical affairs, and was for some years President of the local Society, but he cut the connection in 1885. He occupied at once time a prominent position in local political circles, and was a member of the Town Council for eighteen years, retiring because of deafness. His chief hobby has been cricket, and he was on the committee of the Yorkshire County Club for thirty years.

Mr. Thomas Dobb, the junior member of the firm, takes no part in local pharmaceutical matters. He was educated at Wesley College and Firth College, and is a "Square" man of 1885, when he took various certificates as well as the statutory qualifications.

SOME OTHER SHEFFIELD PHARMACISTS.

Mr. John H. Bradwall is one of the older pharmacists who have occupied the presidential chair of the local Society. He was born at Hathersage in 1848, and served his apprenticeship with the late William Ward, on the Moor, staying with him, after qualifying, for a number of years. After filling an assistantship in Leeds, he spent four or five years with the late Mr. Jervis, of Broomhill (now Dunhill & Pater), opening in 1881 the business he now carries on, at 163 Ecclesall Road, but it was started on the other side of the street. It was when Mr. Bradwall was Hon. Secretary of the local Society that the pharmacy classes were organised.

Mr. J. S. Burnell has been in business at 321 Glossop Road for the past thirty-eight years. He was born in 1842 at Plymouth, where he was apprenticed. On the



completion of his indentures he went for a time to Messrs. Barron, Squire & Co. (as it was in those days) for experience in the wholesale; then to Messrs. Decastro & Watson, in Belgravia, and afterwards to Mr. Clark Smith, of Bath. Mr. Burnell took over his good-class dispensing business from Mr. Wreakes in 1866. He experienced the competition of limited companies, and is of opinion that they take all the cash customers, and leave the private pharmacist the book customers and the bad debts.

The Endcliffe Pharmacy is one of the most pleasantly situated in Sheffield, being immediately opposite the main entrance to the Endcliffe Woods, a beautiful and popular park on the outskirts of the city. Mr. Rowland Dixon, Ph.C., is the owner of it. He is Sheffield born, and is in the early thirties in age. He was apprenticed with Messrs. Watson & Harrison, of Broomhill, and studied during his apprenticeship at the classes of the local Society. When Mr. Eardley took over the business Mr. Dixon stayed with him as assistant until 1893, when he went to prepare for the Minor with Mr. George Clayton, of Manchester. After qualifying he was with Messrs. Bell & Co., Hastings, for a few years, leaving them to study for the Major under Mr. Cowley, of Liverpool, acting as assistant the while to Mr. John Smith. Having passed the Major

in 1896, Mr. Dixon spent a short time as assistant at Ventnor, then returned to Sheffield as assistant to Mr. C. O. Morrison, of West Street, with whom he stayed until



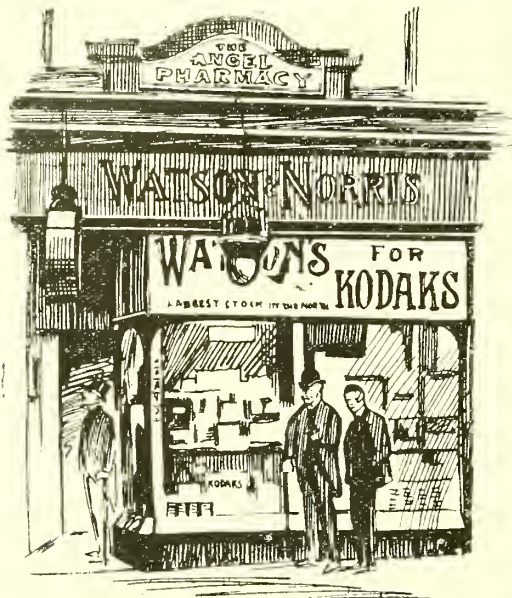
setting up in business in 1899 at Endcliffe, where dispensing is the leading line, a special feature being made of urine-analysis for medical men.

Mr. George Ellinor is the freelance of local pharmaceutical politics. He takes the trouble to think for himself, and as a result his views are not seldom the reverse of popular. He will be sixty-three next birthday. His apprenticeship with Mr. Nathaniel Booth, Rotherham, commenced in 1858, and at the end of it he went to Bath, where he studied, passing the Preliminary and Minor examinations in March and June, 1865, and the Major in July, 1866. He then went to Sheffield as assistant with Mr. W. Clayton in the Wicker, and soon afterwards became his partner. On the expiration of the partnership in 1875 he opened his present pharmacy at 127 Spital Hill. Mr. Ellinor joined the Conference in 1866, and has been a member ever since. He is the oldest pharmaceutical chemist in Sheffield, and has been a member of the local Society since its formation, having been twice President, and Vice-President for many years. He has read several papers before it. He was one of the founders of the Chemists' Trade Association of Great Britain and a member of the Executive. He is a licentiate in midwifery, a registered dentist, and his shop contains absolutely nothing except pharmaceutical preparations, proprietaries being conspicuous by their absence.

Mr. J. M. Furness, J.P., is the only representative of pharmacy on the Sheffield Magisterial Bench, to which he was elevated in 1902. He is a native of Sheffield, was educated at the Sheffield Grammar School, and served his apprenticeship with Messrs. W. & J. Fergusson, Liverpool. He studied for the Minor at Muter's, and the Square, where, in 1878, he took two certificates. After qualifying he was an assistant with Messrs. Dunhill & Stiles, Doncaster, then went back to Sheffield to the late William Ward, in Waingate, until, in 1880, he took over the business at 137 Fitzwilliam Street, which he soon turned into a prosperous concern. In 1887 he acquired the pharmacy of Messrs. Maleham & Sons, at 7 Westbar, which he disposed of in 1895; and in 1901 he took over Gill's old-established house in Scotland Street, which is mainly wholesale. Mr. Furness was President of the local Society when the School of Pharmacy was first initiated, and he gave a series of lectures to the students. He has for many years taken an active part in municipal affairs, having been elected a councillor in 1890. He is the author of "A Record of the

Municipal Affairs in Sheffield since the Incorporation of the Borough in 1843 to the Celebration of the Jubilee in 1895," a volume which was issued to commemorate the Corporation Jubilee.

Mr. Wallace E. Heaton is among the latest recruits to pharmacy in the city, taking over the Angel Pharmacy (Watson & Co., established in 1829, and acquired from Mr. R. W. Watson) in High Street early in 1903. He is



a native of Leyburn, Yorks, and served his apprenticeship with Mr. J. A. Lupton, of York. He studied for the Minor at the Manchester College of Pharmacy, and for the Major at the Metropolitan College. He finished with examinations in July, 1899, then put in some little time in London as an assistant, and went as manager to Messrs. Harcastle (Limited), Brighton, with whom he stayed until he went to Sheffield. Mr. Heaton has developed a large business in photographic materials, and has a special showroom for them on the first floor. He has also a first-class hairdressing establishment attached to the shop, and has paid some attention to certain other side-lines.

One of the pharmacies which the Chatsworth excursionists will pass on their homeward way is that of Mr. M. T. Miner, of Highfields, where he has been in business



since he first went to Sheffield in 1889. Born at Walsall in 1865, he was educated at the Grammar School there, and

apprenticed to Mr. Taylor. After his apprenticeship he went up to Muter's and passed the Minor in April, 1887, and the Major in the October following. He then went to Coventry as assistant to Mr. Axford, with whom he stayed for two years, leaving him to go to Sheffield. His business was established by the late Mr. Dunhill in the 'sixties at the corner of Clarke Square, but on Mr. Miner taking charge he transferred it to 248 London Road. Mr. Miner confines himself strictly to legitimate pharmacy, with photography and aerated-water making as side-lines. Mr. Miner has been a member of the local Society since he started in business, and has succeeded in not attending a single meeting: his beloved 'cello has more attraction for him. He is an active Freemason, and is a Past-Master of the White Rose of York Lodge, and third Principal of the White Rose of York Chapter.

The next pharmacist to come into our net is one who belongs to that place famed for "honest men and bonnie lassies"—Mr. C. O. Morrison. He came south early, and was apprenticed to Mr. John Otley, West Street, in 1878. He studied at the Westminster College, which he left with his Minor and Major certificates. After a short time at Huyton he took over Mr. Otley's business in December, 1885. This was established lower down West Street in 1832 by Mr. Maxfield; then Mr. John Hill, one of the founders of the Pharmaceutical Society, acquired it and



MR. C. O. MORRISON'S PHARMACY.

removed it to 137 West Street, Mr. Otley succeeding Mr. Hill in 1870. Chemical and microscopical work form a large part of the business, microscopy being Mr. Morrison's chief hobby. As an indication of the conservative nature of the business, which is almost purely pharmaceutical, Mr. Morrison only a short time ago dispensed a prescription which has been coming to the shop back and forward since 1848. Mr. Morrison acted as Hon. Secretary to the local Society for two years, and was President for a year. At the local School of Pharmacy he lectured on pharmacy and chemistry for seven years. He is a member of the Microscopical Society, and has served on the Council of that body. Lately, owing to ill-health, he has had to cut off all this adventitious work.

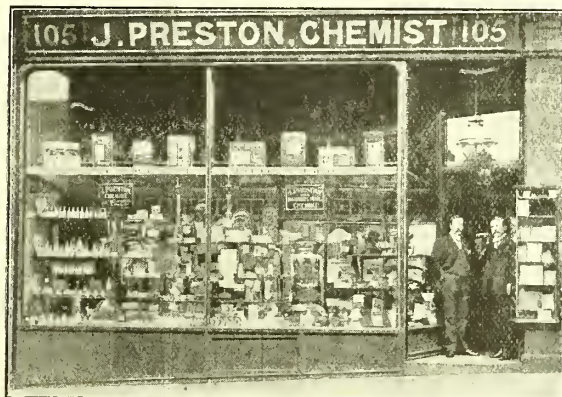
The most curious pharmacy in the city is that of Mr. George B. Owen, 58 Broad Street, Park. It is a bit of real old Sheffield, and Mr. Owen is the surviving representative of one of the oldest families of chemists in the city, the business having been established by his grandfather at 7 Broad Street in 1822. Mr. Owen was born in the Park in 1852, and apprenticed in 1868 to his uncle, the late Mr. G. B. Owen. He passed the Minor in 1878, and shortly after took over the management of the business, but in 1890 started on his own account. Up to two years ago he also carried on the business of his late father in Duke Street. The premises where the business was originally founded were pulled down a few years ago to make room for the London & North-Western new goods-station. Mr. Owen's connection with the local Society dates back many years, and he is probably the only surviving member of the Council as it was constituted when

first he was made a member of it. He also occupied the position of Vice-President of the Society for two years.



The business is a thoroughly old-fashioned country trade, with a large agricultural and veterinary connection.

Mr. Job Preston, 105 Barker's Pool, acted as Secretary of the old local Chemists' Association in its early days, and served for many years on the Council of the present local Society, being twice elected President. Before

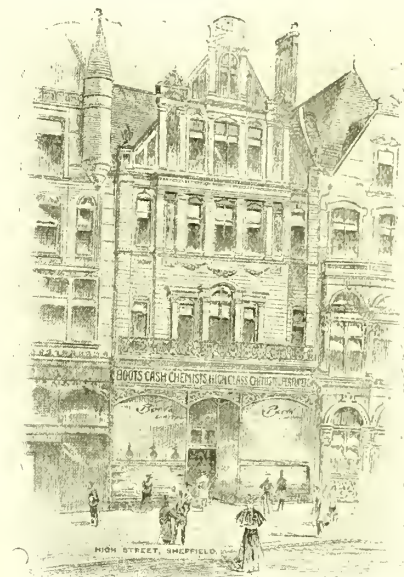


removing to Barker's Pool, Mr. Preston occupied premises at 56 Fargate, in succession to the late Robert Watts. Prior to this he had acquired the business at 4 High Street where for twenty-one years he had been in partnership with Mr. G. A. Cubley, until the premises were pulled down when High Street was widened. The business was founded by Mr. Taylor, who combined with pharmacy the manufacture of aerated waters, and on being succeeded at the shop by Mr. Wick he transferred this part of the business to Market Street; though now in other hands it still bears his name. Mr. Wick was followed by Mr. Thomas Perry, of photographic-collodion renown, he being Mr. Cubley's predecessor. Mr. Preston still has in his possession a prescription-book dating back to before 1849, and this was not the first book. He was apprenticed in the Old Haymarket, Liverpool, and studied in the laboratory of Professor Edwards, where he won the first prize offered by the Liverpool Chemists' Association. In the laboratory he worked side by side with the late Mr. Isaac Thompson. On going into partnership with Mr. Cubley, Mr. Preston continued and increased the photographic connection, so that his experience includes all the features connected with the old wet process, the home-manufactured collodion, and dry-plate, together with the present gelatin dry-plate. Here he also commenced the scientific-chemical apparatus and fine-chemical repository, and developed a large business in this department. He is the patentee and maker of quite an array of scientific apparatus (Allen's nitrometer is perhaps best known to pharmacists), and has also devised improvements in cameras and photographic appliances. Mr. Preston has been approached from time

to time to offer himself as a candidate for various public bodies in the city, as well as for the Pharmaceutical Council, but finds more congenial work in religious matters, in which he takes an active part.

COMPANY PHARMACY.

The competition of the limited companies is exceptionally keen in Sheffield—in fact, there are probably few places where it is more so. Boots (Limited), whose local headquarters in High Street we illustrate, came to the town in 1884, opening a branch at the bottom of Snig Hill, in premises which have since been pulled down. They now have seventeen shops throughout the city. In addition



Messrs. B. Waterhouse (Limited) have four shops, and Messrs. John Walsh (Limited), drapers, &c., in High Street, have a drug department, in charge of a qualified man.

Turning now from that department of pharmacy which is bombarded with all sorts of munition that retard its progress, or divert it into new paths, to the spheres in which it is carried on oblivious of trade competition, we find that Sheffield is particularly well provided with medical charities. The Jessop Hospital for Women does good work in its department, as also does the Children's Hospital. The city hospitals include a fever-hospital in Winter Street, and extensive isolation accommodation at Lodge Moor, a fine airy site on the edge of the Moors, where a smallpox-hospital is the latest addition. The premier medical charity of the city is

THE ROYAL INFIRMARY.

This institution occupies a site of some thirty-one acres at the end of Shalesmoor, and the foundation-stone was laid in 1793, and since then the infirmary has kept progress with the times. It was founded mainly through the efforts of Dr. William Younge, a Sheffield man who had commenced practice in the town in 1787. Considerable extensions were made in 1872 and 1877, the ophthalmic department being considerably enlarged in the latter year, and Mr. Simeon Snell was appointed ophthalmic surgeon. Originally the infirmary had about 100 beds; now it has 247. A Duke of Norfolk has been President of the Infirmary since its foundation, and James Montgomery, the poet, was Chairman of the weekly Board for twenty-five years. Two beautiful examples of the work of Sir Francis Chantrey adorn the niches at the sides of the entrance to the Infirmary, being figures representing "Hope" and "Charity." The dispensary is in charge of Mr. E. Hands, who has two assistants. The requirements of the in-patients and of the out-patient department give the dispensing staff some 3,000 bottles per week to deal with. Everything in the dispensary is arranged

to facilitate rapid work, system being the keynote of this department. The dispensary staff manufacture all the infusions and ointments used. Mr. Hands is a Warwick-



DISPENSARY OF THE ROYAL INFIRMARY
(as seen from the doorway).

shire man, and served his apprenticeship with Messrs. J. C. & S. Garratt, of Rugby. After twelve months with Mr. J. T. Barratt, of Leamington, he went as assistant to Messrs. Banks & Co., Birmingham, for five years, then he had twelve years as assistant dispenser at the



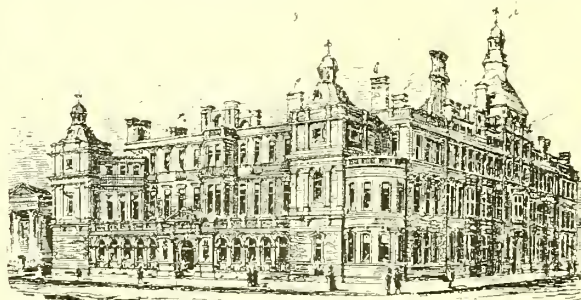
DISPENSARY OF THE ROYAL INFIRMARY

Birmingham General Infirmary. He has been in his present position six years.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL

was originally opened as a self-supporting dispensary, in Tudor Place, in 1832. Late in the same year a private house was acquired on the present site in West Street for the sum of 1,300*l.*, and the institution was transferred there in 1833, and carried on as a public dispensary. In 1860 the hospital was added and opened for the reception of in-patients, accommodation being provided for about fifty, the actual founder being Dr. J. C. Hall, who was elected as Hon. Secretary in 1861, and who filled that post until his death in 1876. As a result of further extensions the hospital was re-opened with accommodation for 100 patients, and the addition of a new out-patient department, a nurses' home, &c. (which were opened by the Duke and Duchess of York in 1895, when the name of "The Royal Hospital" was granted to the institution), brought the old public dispensary into line as one of the most complete and up-to-date of local medical charities. The present accommodation is about 170 beds. There are some interesting items in the old reports of the institution. In the first annual report there appears an item of

32*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* for leeches; the following year they apparently economised in this direction, for the amount fell to 15*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, but the two years following the cost of leeches rose to 73*l.* 13*s.* and 74*l.* 15*s.* respectively.



SHEFFIELD ROYAL HOSPITAL.

Another rather striking fact is that the financial year appears to have always finished in those days with a balance owing to the apothecary. In the first year 37*l.* 10*s.* 9½*d.* was due to him, and in the following year



ROYAL HOSPITAL DISPENSARY.

it had risen to 69*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* The new York Wing, as it is called, includes the dispensary, which is still one of the most important departments of the charity. The dispenser, Mr. G. M. Tomlinson, has held his present post



ROYAL HOSPITAL DISPENSARY.
(Photos. by Taylor, Sheffield).

for the past twenty-five years. He was apprenticed with Mr. Hardman, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, for four years, and after spending a period with Dr. Scott, of Holbeck, he went as assistant-dispenser to the Leeds Infirmity for



Portraits of Members of the Local Chemists' Association.

three years, leaving there to take up his present appointment. The dispensary is very spacious and well-fitted. It is divided into two parts, there being a very large room at the back of the dispensary proper. A commodious and well-appointed waiting-hall is attached. Some idea of the work may be gathered from the fact that last year 26,216 patients passed through the institution, and the number of prescriptions dispensed amounted to 69,188. Between 200 and 300 gals. of stock mixtures are used every week. The hospital is up to date all round, and notwithstanding the great extensions in recent years, further additions are contemplated, and are only deferred owing to lack of funds; when these are got the adjoining block of property, including the pharmacy of Mr. C. O. Morrison, will all be pulled down.

ON HIGHER PLANES.

No account of Sheffield pharmacy would be complete without reference to several gentlemen who, although not actually in it, have done much to assist in the work of the local Society. And first may be mentioned that Conference veteran and well-known chemist Mr. Alfred Henry Allen, F.I.C., F.C.S., the city analyst. The author of "Commercial Organic Analysis" is, we much regret to say,



MR. A. H. ALLEN, F.I.C., F.C.S.,

Hon. Mem. of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society.

in so critical a state of health that there is little hope of his taking an active part in the coming Conference. Mr. Allen is a native of Southwark, where he was born on January 17, 1846. His father was Mr. George Allen, an eminent architect. He was educated at a private school at Brighton, and afterwards studied at the College of Chemistry and Agriculture at Kennington, under the late Mr. John Nesbit, and at the Royal School of Mines under Professors Hofmann and Tyndall. He also studied metallurgy and practical assaying under the late Mr. John Percy, and geology and mineralogy under Professor Morris at University College, Gower Street. His student-days over, Mr. Allen made a splendid professional start, as events have proved, on the staff of the late Dr. A. H. Hassall, whose work on food-adulteration paved the way for legislation on the subject. Mr. Allen next became analytical assistant to Dr. James Allan, Sheffield's first analyst. Although unrelated to each other, the two are described as living together like two brothers. As the practice increased, a house was taken in Surrey Street

(where it is still carried on), and Dr. Allan spent the greater part of his time with the day classes at the Wesley College and the Collegiate and Medical Schools, his young colleague attending to the analytical practice and conducting some of the evening classes. But for Dr. Allan's untimely decease, Mr. Allen would undoubtedly have become his partner, and he bequeathed to him the residue of his estate, and his analytical practice, which Mr. Allen continued with immediate success. He was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Physics at the School of Medicine, then situated in Surrey Street, and Lecturer on Chemistry and Physical Science at Wesley College, as well as public analyst for Sheffield—the last position in 1873. Since then Mr. Allen has done an enormous amount of work in chemical methods relating to the analyses of foods, drugs, and commercial products, besides taking a very active part in the organisation of professional chemists—especially the Institute of Chemistry and the Society of Public Analysts. He has always kept in close touch with pharmacy, and there are few actually in the calling who have had a keener perception of the need of improving official assay methods than Mr. Allen, or who have done more work of an important character than he who is not a pharmacist. He has long been a member of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and an honorary member of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society. He has attracted many pharmacists to his staff. Among past assistants of his are Mr. Fred W. Fletcher, F.C.S., of the North London Chemical-works, and Mr. W. Chattaway, F.I.C., F.C.S., superintendent of the Apothecaries' Hall, London. Mr. Allen is at present assisted by a staff of fourteen, his principal assistant being Mr. G. E. Scott-Smith, F.I.C., F.C.S., who has been recently appointed as joint public analyst, with Mr. Allen, for the city, West Riding, and other places. The pharmacist on the staff at present is Mr. John Evans, A.I.C., who served his apprenticeship with Mr. H. Dixon, Kensington, London, and, gaining a Bell scholarship in 1897, spent two years at the Square, where he took certificates in practical chemistry and botany. He acted as an Hon. Secretary of the (London) Chemists' Assistants' Association. He joined Mr. Allen's staff in 1901.

A well-known honorary member of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society is Mr. J. Hall Worrall, F.I.C., F.C.S., the discoverer of izal, who at one time was Mr. Allen's senior assistant. He was demonstrator of chemistry at Wesley College and at the Collegiate School. Subsequently he travelled abroad, and on returning home investigated the by-products of the Thorncliffe coke-ovens of Messrs. Newton, Chambers & Co. (Limited). His work resulted in several notable discoveries, chief of which, from a commercial point of view, was that the gas oil is intermediate between the benzene and the paraffin series. The difference between the oil and petroleum is that about one-third of it is oxidised, and this oxidised part is the immediate source of izal. Mr. Worrall's researches also resulted in the discovery of other hitherto undescribed naphthas and oils, and the utilisation of a valuable gas on a large scale. He is an ex-President of the local Microscopical Society, and is President of the Science Section of the Sheffield Literary and Philosophical Society.

We also include amongst our portraits one of Mr. F. A. Upsher Smith, who though resident in Chesterfield, where he is chemist to Messrs. Robinson & Sons (Limited), is a member of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society. Mr. Smith is a native of St. Ives, Hunts, and was educated at the Grammar School, St. Ives, and the High School, Hunstanton. He was apprenticed in 1888 to Mr. F. J. Gibson, of Wolverhampton, and during retail experience at Biggleswade, Birmingham, and Bexhill-on-Sea he studied for the Bell scholarship, gaining first place in 1896, and finishing off in 1898 with the Pereira Medal, but remained at the Square as assistant to Professor Greenish, latterly working with him in redetermining the solubilities of official chemicals. In 1902 he took up his present work, which is chiefly in controlling the manufacture of aseptic and antiseptic surgical dressings.

THE EXPORTS OF LIQUORICE-ROOT from the port of Basra during 1903 amounted to 15,456 bales, against 26,461 bales during 1902.